REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PARTABGARH STATE

RAJPUTANA

FOR THE

Official years 1999 & 2000 (St.)

i. e.

the years ended 30th September 1943 & 1944.

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Partabgarh
Rajputana,
1st August 1945.

To,

His Highness Maharajdhiraj
Maharawatji Sahib
Shree Sir Ramsinghji Bahadur,
K. C. S. I.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to submit respectfully the annual Administration Report of the Partabgarh State for the official years 1999 and 2000 (St.) *i. e.* the years ended 30th September 1943 and 1944 respectively. It is submitted that the report mostly relates to the period of Rao Sahib C. M. Shroff who retired from Dewanship on 8th June 1944. I took charge of the office on 5th November 1944.

I have the honour to remain,
Your Highness,
Your Highness' most obedient and humble
servant,

Vishwanath Singh.

Dewan, Partabgarh State.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical Aspect.

1. The State of Partabgarh is situated in the south of Rajputana between 23°22′ and 24°18′ north latitude and 74°29′ and 75° east longitude. It is bounded on the North, North-west and to some extent on the West by Udaipur; on the West and South-west by Banswara; on the South by Ratlam and Piploda; on the East by Gwalior and detached portions of Jaora and Indore and North-east by Gwalior.

2. Almost one-third of the total area of the State is composed of low lying country, covered thickly with forest, mostly uncultivated and studded with hills and very thinly populated by Bhils. The rest is the plain country rich in fertility but mostly depending on monsoon rains. There are no rivers of importance from the agricultural point of view. The main rivers flowing into the State territory are Jakham, Shiv, Aerao, Retam and Karmoi.

General.

3. The area of the State is 889 square miles and the population according to Census of 1941 A. D. is 91,967 souls-consisting of 46,667 males and 45,300 females. Out of this total number 42,935 are Hindus, 5,022 Jains, 4,473 Musalmans, 46 Christians, 9 Parsis and the remaining 39,482 belong to primitive religions. There has been an increase of 20.2% over the previous census of 1931. The State pays a Cash Contribution of Rs. 27,500 to the British Government.

4. The principal town of Partabgarh from which the State derives its name is the Capital of the State with a population of 13,505 souls. Assuming an even distribution of the population over the whole area the density of population will work at 103 persons to a square mile.

History of the Ruling House.

5. The Rulers of Partabgarh (or " Kanthal " as it is aptly called) belong to the far-famed historic clan of Sishodia Rajputs and are descended from Khem Singh, second son of Rana Mokal and younger brother of Rana Kumbha, who was on the Throne of Mewar from 1433 to 1468. Khem Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed

himself of the Sadri and Dhariawad districts. In 1534 when Chittor was infested by Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujrat, Maharawat Bagh Singh, the eldest son of Suraj Mal, headed the defence of Chittor and sacrificed his life for the safety of Udaisingh, the infant son of Rana Sanga. The present territory of Partabgarh was aquired by independent conquest. Maharawat Hari Singh got himself recognised as an independent Ruler of " Kanthal " by the Emperor Shah Jahan and was granted the title of " Maharajadhiraj Maharawat ". Maharawat Prithwi Singh, son of Partabsingh *(founder of the town of Partabgarh) and grand-son of* Harisingh was received with much courtesy at Delhi and was granted in 1708 the right to coin money which became known throughout Central India and Malwa, as " Salim Shahi " rupees. The great popularity and reliability of this coinage, not only in Partabgarh but all over the adjoining districts, could be gauged from the fact that when several States in Malwa and Central India signed their respective Treaties and Engagements with the British Government, in early decades of the 19th century, they undertook to pay the agreed amount of Tribute to Government in " Salim Shahi " (*i. e,* coin minted in Partabgarh) currency. The first connection of the State with the British Government took place in 1804, when a Treaty was entered into, which was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis a little later. In October 1818 a fresh Treaty was concluded, which is the basis of the present relationship between the Crown and the State.

Present Ruler.

6. His Highness Maharawat Sir Ramsinghji Bahadur K. C. S. I., the present Ruler, who was born on the 12th April, 1908 and succeeded to the Gadi on the 18th January, 1929, has completed 15 years of his rule. Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib, the Heir-Apparent, who was born on the 17th March, 1940, has been running his fifth year. His Highness was first married in 1924 to the eldest daughter of late Rao Raja Madhosinghji of Sikar from whom His Highness has one Maharaj Kumari Devendra Kumariji. Her Highness Maharani Sahiba having died in the year 1931, His Highness was married a second time to the daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Kesho Prasad Singhji Kt. C. B. E. of Dumraon in Bihar from whom His Highness has five daughters. His Highness was married for the

third time to the third daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinghji G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I. of Dhrangdhra from whom His Highness has an heir-apparent and two daughters.

Important event in the Ruling Family.

7. The auspicious wedding of His Highness' eldest daughter Shreemati Maharaj Kumari Devendra Kumariji with H. H. the Raja Sahib Laxman Singhji Bahadur of Chamba, one of the oldest principalities in India was celebrated on the evening of 5th May, 1944 amidst scenes of great rejoicings and splendour. Several important Ruling Princes, Chiefs and important personages graced the occasion, the chief among them being their Highnesses of Dhrangdhra, Jhalawar and Ratlam, Rajadhiraj Sahib of Shahapura, Maharaja Sahib of Dumraon, Heir apparent Sitamau, Raja Sahib Bahadur of Khetri, Lt. Colonel Rawalji Sahib, Bissau, Captain Raj Kumar Raghubir-Singhji Bissau, Raoji Sahib Kushalgarh, Raj Kumar Sahib Surguja, Rao Bahadur Col. Dalpat Singhji, Lt. Colonel Coventry and Mrs. Hales.

The prominent relatives and notables with the Barat Party were Mian Sahib Kesarisinghji His Highness' Uncle, Raja Sahib Ramkota, Raja Sahib Kutlehar, Raja Sahib Datarpur, Mr. J. Slattery, Rai Sahib Raghubir Singhji and Flight Lt. Rupchand.

To express their sentiments of loyalty and rejoicings the people of Kanthal gathered in several thousands to witness procession, which was half a mile long, and other ceremonies. The people of the town illuminated their houses and tastefully decorated them on the route of the procession. Magnificent dowry consisting of precious jewellry, ornaments and embroidery et cetera meant for the bride was neatly arranged for display in the Palace Compound.

Although the season was hot month of May, the Baraties who hailed from the hills, returned with very pleasant memories and with the remark that they felt as if they were in Chamba.

8. The Ruling Family is connected by the ties of relationship with the States of Bikaner, Dhrangadhra, Tehri (Garhwal,) Dumraon Raj, Sailana, Sitamau and Chamba [Punjab].

9. All the members of the Raj Family enjoyed excellent health during the years under report except Her Highness Dhrangdhrawala, who was ailing for some time, had to undergo long treatment in Bombay.

Movement of His Highness.

10. During the period under report His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur visited the following places:-

Ajmer, Dhrangadhra, Bikaner, Dumraon, Indore, Jhalawar, Sikar, Dewas Junior, and Jodhpur.

The visit to Ajmer was in connection with the Mayo College Functions; while the visits to Bikaner, Jhalawar and Dewas Junior were for condolence on the sad demise of Their late Highnesses.

His Highness had visited Bikaner in February 1944 to participate in the wedding of the Heir-Apparent.

Visit of Political Officers.

11. The Hon'ble Lt. Colonel Sir G. V. B. Gillan K. C. I. E., C. I. E., accompanied by Lady Gillan, Lt. Colonel G. B. Williams, the Political Agent in Mewar and Southern Rajputana States, Mr. M. Worth the Secretary and Dr. Thompson, the Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana, visited Partabgarh on 3rd January, 1943 and after a halt of two days left for Banswara on the morning of the 6th idem.

Lt. Colonel G. Kirkbride, the Political Agent in Mewar and Southern Rajputana States, visited the Capital of the State on 9th March, 1943 and after making a halt for a day left for Banswara on 11th idem. He had also paid two visits to the State from December 1943 to March 1944 on his way to Ratlam.

Mr. R. W. Parkes I. C. S., the Regional Organiser, National War Front, Western Region, visited Partabgarh on 1st April, 1943 and stayed here till 4th idem.

Distinguished Guests.

12. During the period under report the following distinguished personages visited the State:-

(1) His Highness Raja Sahib Lakshman Singhji Bahadur of Chamba.

(2) Shreeman Rajadhiraj Sahib Umaid Singhji of Shahpura.

(3) Raj Kumar Sahib Dr. Raghubir Singhji, M.A., LL. B., D. Litt., Heir-Apparent of Sitamau.

(4) Raj Kumar Sahib Sudershandev Singhji, Heir-appparent Shahpura.

(5) Lt. Colonel Rawal Bishan Singhji of Bissau.

(6) Rao Bahadur Colonel Dalpat Singhji of Rohet.

13. The opening ceremony of Shreeman Yuvraj Man Singhji Anathashram built by Senior Maji Sahiba in memory of late lamented Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib at a cost of Rs. 12,000/- was performed by the Hon'ble Lt. Colonel Sir G. V. B. Gillan C. I. E., K. C. I. E., the Resident for Rajputana States. The Ashram is designed to be a house for the poor invalid without any distinction of caste and creed. All sorts of facilities for their feeding, clothing and treatment are provided there. The management of the Asharam has been handed over to a Committee.

14. Seth Sobhagmalji and Chandmalji Talati donated a decent sum of about Rs. 17,000/- for the construction of a Male Ward and a Zenana Ward in memory of their revered father Seth Kisturchandji and revered mothers Sethani Kesarbai and Sahelibai. The foundation-laying ceremony of the Zenana Ward was performed by Lady Gillan, and that of Male Ward by the Hon'ble Sir George Gillan. Both the Wards have been decently constructed and the Male Ward is now used for the patients. The Wards will be equipped by the State. The young Seths are to be congratulated for their generosity towards the humanitarian cause.

War Committee.

15. The War Committee continued its activities during the period under report. Distribution of pamphlets, leaflets and War pictures received from the Publicity Department of the Government of India was carried on in the town as well as in the Mofussil. In connection with their efforts, this Committee also arranged Red Cross Week in the month of February, which was celebrated with great enthusiasm, and subscriptions were collected for the use of Child Welfare.

16. In persuance of the Scheme launched by Lady Gillan, Lady Doctor Miss Modak took keen interest in getting the knitting of woolen stockings, mufflers etc. by the students of Yuvraj Mansinghji Kanya Pathshala and other ladies of the town and supplying them for the troops.

17. The following contributions were sent to the various funds during the years under report,-over and above Rs. 32,732/12/8 reported in 1941-42.

		Rs.
[1]	His Excelleney the Viceroy's war purposes Fund.	10,000
[2]	Wool, Needles for knitting Mufflers etc. for the Rajputana Red Cross Society.	210
[3]	Contribution to Red Cross Society.	2,500
[4]	Abu thrift shop.	453
[5]	Bark for Britain.	100
	Total ...	13,263

National War Front.

18. The activities started in the Samvat Year 1999 by the National War Front Organisation were continued with enthusiasm during the period under the charge of Mr. W. G. Kale B. A., Educational Officer in the State. The Revenue Department assisted the organisation in explaining the benefits of Small Saving Scheme to the cultivators and National Saving Certificates were purchased by the cultivators out of the price of opium paid to them. Mr. R. W. Parkes, I. C. S., the Regional Organiser, National War Front, Western Region, inspected the working of the Partabgarh State National War Front Origanisation and expressed his satisfaction.

National Saving Scheme.

19. The Scheme was introduced in the State towards the end of the Samvat Year 2000. The response to the scheme so far by the lower middle and the village population was not satisfactory. The touring officers are being instructed to popularise the scheme by explaining to the Mukhias of the village, who command confidence of the villagers, the benefits accruing from the scheme to themselves and their dependents.

Child Welfare.

20. Child Welfare section was added to the Maternity House. The invalid and rickety children are taken to the home by people with poor means where necessary nursing, feeding and medicines are given free.

Food Problem.

21. The food situation in the State from August, 1942 to March, 1943 was very precarious. Inspite of the ban on export of major food-grains the administration found it very hard to meet day to day normal requirement of the people. It is said that even in 1900, the year of great famine, the scarcity was not so acute. All measures to bring forth the suspected stocks with profiteers proved abortive. The reason for this state of affairs could only be traced to illicit smuggling into the neighbouring States markets where the difference in prices was one hundred per cent. Prompt assistance was given by the Director of Food Supplies for Rajputana in securing food grains from the surplus States in Rajputana.

Food-Grain Control Order.

22. The Food-Grain Control Order was promulgated in the State on 1st May, 1943. With its introduction and adoption of rigorous steps to check the illicit smuggling the food situation was brought under control.

The scheme for the procurement of wheat was adopted in 1944 with the harvesting of wheat crop. The controlled prices and the procurement scheme played very important part in ensuring adequate supplies to all rich and poor alike.

Grow More Food.

23. In order to encourage the cultivators in helping the Grow More Food Campaign liberal concessions were advertised for bringing fallow land under cultivation and growing food in dry land by irrigation. It was made compulsory to reduce the cultivation of cotton and Soya by twenty-five per cent. The defaulters were ordered to be penalised to pay enhanced rent by 12½ per cent.

24. His Highness has been pleased to order to set apart the entire collections of Nut Barad amounting to more than 60,000 rupees for the uplift of the population of rural areas.

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

Mahakma Khas.

25. The State had no military force in its employ. The administration of the State was carried on as usual under the general direction and control of its highest office called the "Mahakma Khas" presided over by His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur assisted by the Dewan and the Naib Dewan. Mr. Tribhuvandas, J. Raja, M. A., LL. B., having resigned on the 1st October, 1942 Mr. Shroff was appointed Dewan of the State on the 16th October, 1942 and he continued to hold Office till the 8th June, 1944 when he retired. Shah Manaklal, B A., LL. B., continued to hold the office of the Naib Dewan throughout the two years under report except for such time, when the post was vacant, he officiated as Dewan.

26. All important matters involving determination of State policy and all cases relating to Jagirs, whether involving mutation, succession or adoption, fell within the special purview of His Highness, who after considering the views of the Dewan, decided them in consonance with customary law and precedents. So also fell within the range of His Highness' special province all questions of appointment, dismissal, promotion or punishment of heads of departments. Other important departmental questions were generally attended to by the Dewan who took care to see that his orders eventually met with His Highness' approval. All routine matters were disposed of by the Dewan on his own authority but the party aggrieved by the Dewan's orders could easily approach His Highness for a review of the same. His Highness has such a vast hold on the hearts of the subjects that the latter ungrudgingly complied with the orders of the Mahakma Khas.

27. In order to ensure the adequate supply of food grains the Food Grain Control Board was set up by His Highness with Shah Manaklal as its Chairman and Mr. Shyam Swarup, Revenue Officer, and Mr. Manilal J. Parekh, the Officiating Customs Supdt., as members. It is gratifying to note that the Board worked so wholeheartedly and sagatiously that the food situation remained very satisfactory.

Control Order.

28. Various Control Orders were promulgated to meet the day to day essential Civil Supplies of the people.

(1) Circular banning the export of food grains.

(2) Major Food Grains Control Order.

(3) Cloth and Yarn Control Order.

(4) Paper Control Order.

(5) Hoarding and Profiteering Ordinance.

(6) Drug Control Order.

29. The State joined the Standard Cloth Scheme from the very beginning. Arrangements were made to sell the cloth through licensed dealers. After three allotments were received the State discontinued taking part in it.

30. To complete an enquiry into Jagir and Muafi holdings as expeditiously as possible and with a view to coincide it with the completion of Settlement operation 'Qawaid Tasdiq Arazi Muafi' were enacted in the year 1944.

31. The policy of His Highness the Maharawat Sahib Bahadur, since his accession to the Gadi, has been to ameliorate the financial conditions of the Jagirdars. As a first step towards this, the practice of issuing State guarantee on payment of some fees for the raising of loan was discontinued. Then followed the second instalment in 1943 which prohibited the money lenders from advancing loans to the Jagirdars without the sanction of Mahakma Khas and declared such loans to be irrecoverable from the proceeds of the Jagir.

Administration of Justice.

32. The declared policy of His Highness not to interfere with the administration of justice by any act of executive nature is vigorously followed.

33. There are graded courts of justice in the State on the model of British India. Almost all the important British Indian laws have long since been adopted in the State. Other laws which were considered of minor importance and of very rare applicability were followed in spirit. A list of all such laws as well as local enactments is given in Appendix II.

gh Court.

34. Mr. Hemchandra Sogani, B. SC., LL. B., a senior practising Advocate in Ajmer continued to function as a part time Chief Judge of the State High Court.. He is gifted with a vast store of legal knowledge and has a very nice legal acumen. His patient hearing and soundness of judgment added with very speedy disposal of work has earned for him such a popularity which is the lot of selected few. It can be said without any fear of contradiction that the judicial standard of work in the State, barring the judicial work in some of the Thikana Courts, can very well compare with bigger States who have the reputation of efficient system of Judiciary.

35. 33 civil appeals and revisional applications were brought before the High Court during the year 1942-43 as against 17 during the last year. Out of this 25 were disposed of as against 16 during the last year leaving a balance of 8 at the close of the year.

The number of such appeals and applications brought during the year 1943-44 was 31 including the balance of 8 from the last year; out of which 28 were disposed of leaving 3 undisposed of cases at the end of the year.

36. Out of 25 civil cases disposed of in 1942-43 decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 15, modified in 3, reversed in 2. Four applications were rejected and one case was remanded for further enquiry.

37. Out of 28 cases dealt with in 1943-44 decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 19, modified in 1, reversed in 4 and quashed in 1. Two applications were rejected.

38. 10 criminal appeals, applications and references were brought up before the High Court for hearing in the year 1942-43 as against 9 during the last year; out of which 8 cases involving 11 persons were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of undisposed of 2 cases involving two persons.

39. The number of criminal cases in which the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed by the High Court was 5. In two cases it was modified and in one reversed. Proceedings in one case were quashed.

40. The number of criminal appeals and applications that were brought up before the High Court in the year 1943–1944 was 7; out of which 6 were disposed of. Orders appealed against were confirmed in 4 cases, quashed in 1. One case was referred to the proper court.

41. Shah Manaklal, B. A, LL. B., continued to hold charge of the District and Sessions Judge locally called Rajsabha.

42. The Sessions Court had for disposal 7 sessions cases involving 9 persons during the year 1942–1943 as against 10 cases involving 17 persons during the last year. All cases were disposed of during the year. 8 persons were convicted and one was acquitted.

43. In the year 1943–1944, 5 sessions cases involving 7 persons were sent up for trial before the court by the First Class Magistrate. All cases were disposed of during the year. 5 persons were convicted, 2 were acquitted.

44. Against the judgment of the First Class Magistrate 9 criminal appeals and revision applications were preferred before the Sessions Court in the year 1942–1943 as against 10 during the last year. All the cases were disposed of during the year. The orders of the lower courts were confirmed in 5 cases, reversed in 2. Two cases were referred to the High Court.

45. In the year 1943–1944, 10 criminal appeals and revision applications were filed before the Sessions Court. All were disposed of during the year. Decisions of the 1st Class Magistrate were confirmed in 6, modified in 2. Proceedings of the lower courts were quashed in 2 cases.

46. One heavy Original Suit valued at Rs. 80,000 filed during the last year was decided after contest during the year 1942–1943. The disposal took one year, three months and eleven days.

47. The number of civil appeals, including 2 pending at the close of the last year, that came up for hearing during the year 1942–1943 was 27 as against 22 during the last year; out of which 24 were decided leaving a balance of three as against two during the last year. The number of cases in which the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed was 10, and of those in which they were modified was 5 and reversed was 7. Two cases were remanded for further enquiry.

48. In the year 1943-1944, 23 civil appeals including 3 pending at the close of the last year were brought up for hearing. All were disposed of during the year. Out of the appeals decided, the order of the lower courts was confirmed in 14, modified in 3, reversed in 6.

49. It is a matter of great satisfaction to record that there was no pending case of any nature with the Rajsabha Court at the close of the year. This was the first year in the history of Raj Sabha since its establishment in the year 1901.

50. The income of the Raj Sabha Court from fines, stamps etc. during the years 1942-1943 and 1943-1944 was Rs. 970 and Rs. 491 respectively as against Rs. 603/- during the last year.

ıall Causes Court.

51. Shah Manaklal discharged the duty of the Small Causes Court Judge till 30-4-44 when he was relieved by Mr. Chandmal Bhachawat, B. A, LL. B.

52. The Court of Small Causes is empowered to entertain suits upto the money value of Rs. 200/-. 444 cases including the arrears from the last year were registered during the year 1942-1943 as against 555 during the last year. Out of these 355 cases valued at Rs. 18,700 were disposed of as against 443 valued at Rs. 25,588/- during the last year. The number of pending cases was 89 as against 112 at the close of the last year. The average duration of suits was 111 days as against 110.

53. In the year 1943-1944, 414 cases of the Small Causes nature including arrears from the last year were registered as against 444 during the last year. The number of cases decided during the year was 344 valued at Rs. 18,433/- as against 355 valued at Rs. 18,700/- during the last year. The number of undisposed of cases was 70 as against 89. The average duration of suits was 115 days as against 111. The rise in duration is due to the fall in the number of cases filed.

54. The income of the Small Causes Court from the judicial stamps and penalties during the years 1942-1943 and 1943-1944 was Rs. 2,878/- and Rs. 2,614/- respectively as against Rs. 2,967/- in the previous year.

District and 1st Class Magistrate and Civil Judge.

55. Babu Mohanlal, B. A., L L., B., continued to hold charge of the office of District and 1st Class Magistrate and Civil Judge. It is apparent from the figures given in the following paragraphs that the disposal of the work was speedy.

56. 215 criminal cases including 13 of the last year and involving 286 persons came up before the court during the year 1942-43 as against 226 involving 274 persons. Out of these 206 cases involving 268 persons were disposed of during the year.

57. Three criminal appeals were filed in the court during the year 1943-1944 as against the same number during the preceding year. All were disposed of. The order of the lower court was confirmed in one, modified in one, and reversed in one.

58. 202 criminal cases including 9 of the last year and involving 231 persons came up before the court, out of which 189 cases involving 210 persons were disposed of leaving 13 cases at the close of the year.

59. There were 7 undertrial prisoners pending disposal by the court and 5 undertrial prisoners pending extradition proceedings at the close of the year 1942-1943.

There were 2 undertrial prisoners at the close of the year 1943-1944.

60. 207 civil cases including 95 of the last year were dealt with by the court during the year 1942-1943, as against 218 during the last year. Out of these 121 cases were disposed of during the year as against 123 during the last year, leaving a balance of 86 cases at the end of the year.

61. 218 civil cases including 86 pending at the close of the last year were brought up before the court during the year 1943-1944. Out of this 114 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 104 cases at the close of the year.

62. On the execution side 554 applications for the execution of decrees valuing Rs. 44,139/- were presented before the court in the year 1942-43. Out of these 444 applications of the total value of Rs. 33,704/- were disposed

of. 110 applications of the value of Rs. 10,435/-- were left pending at the close of the year as against 172 worth Rs. 17,177 at the close of the last year.

63. In the year 1943—1944, 365 applications for the execution of decrees valuing Rs. 29,331/— were brought before the court for disposal. Out of these 260 applications of the value of Rs. 18,030/— were disposed of and 105 valued at Rs. 11,301/— were left pending at the close of the year.

64. The income from judicial stamps, fines, unclaimed property etc. was Rs. 8,180/— and Rs. 6,863/— during the years 1942--1943 and 1943--44 respectively as against Rs. 7,432/-- in the previous year.

Extradition.

65. The following table shows the number of accused persons extradited to and from the Partabgarh State:—

Name of State to which surrendered.	Name of State by which surrendered.	Number of persons surrendered in 1942-1943.	Number of persons surrendered in 1943-1944.
Mewar.	Partabgarh.	5	5
Banswara.	Do	1	2
Jaora	Do	1	...
Gwalior.	Do	5	2
Indore.	Do	...	1
Neemuch Cantonment.	Do	...	2
Partabgarh.	Mewar.	5	2
Do	Banswara.	3	6
Do	Jaora.	5	2
Do	Gwalior.	2	1
Do	Ratlam.	...	1

66. The relations of the State with the neighbouring States were very cordial and the extradition matters were mutually dealt with in a liberal spirit of co-operation. There was no occasion for inviting a reference to the Political Department.

Second Class Magistrate's Court.

67. The Revenue Officer is invested with powers of a Second Class Magistrate with regard to cases occurring in the district. Mr. Bahadurlal, M. A., LL B., was placed in charge of the Magisterial work in the Revenue Department. The total number of cases including pending cases of the last year brought up before the court for trial during the year

1942-1943 was 175 as against 144 during the last year. Out of these cases 123 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 52 cases at the close of the year. The number of persons tried, convicted, acquitted and discharged will be found in Appendix VII.

68. The following five Thikanas continued to exercise the Civil and Criminal powers conferred on them:- Thikana Courts.

Dhamotar, Arnod, Raipur, Salamgarh, and Sakhtali. Arrangements for judicial administration is satifactory in Dhamotar and Arnod while in Raipur, Salamgarh and Sakhtali it needs improvement. Achlawada was deprived of powers in 1943-1944.

69. The total number of criminal cases brought up for trial before all the Thikana Courts in the year 1942-1943 was 106 as against 79 during the previous year. Out of these 87 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 19 undisposed of cases at the close of the year.

70. In the year 1943-1944, 99 criminal cases including pending cases from the last year were dealt with by all the Thikana courts. Out of these 79 cases were disposed of during the year leaving 20 pending cases at the close of the year.

71. The total number of civil cases including the pending cases from the last year that were brought up for hearing during the year 1942-1943 was the same as 103 in the last year. Out of these 77 were decided during the year leaving a balance of 26 at the close of the year.

72. In the year 1943-1944, 62 civil cases including pending cases were tried by all the Thikana Courts; out of which 53 were decided during the year leaving a balance of 9 at the close of the year as against 26 during the previous year.

73. As suggested by the High Court Judge after his inspection tour last year the question of establishing a Central Court for those Thikanas, which are situated near one another and where the work is not much, is still under the consideration of the Darbar.

74. The Panchayat Courts were established under the Kanthal Panchayat Act No. 1 of 1939. These are invested Panchayat Courts.

with summary civil, criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction in petty cases. The number of such courts stands at 17 during the period under report. Their jurisdiction extends over more than one hundred villages The Village Uplift Officers of both districts reveal that the courts are working very smoothly. Most of them are working very satisfactorily and the work of some of them is neat and upto date. There are some places where the work is suffering for want of literate persons capable of carrying on the work. It is proposed to remove them either to other village or to amalgamate them with well established courts. It is however felt that closer supervision is necessary to train them in the discharge of their honorary duties and their sphere of activities can be enlarged with greater advantage.

75. The number of cases brought before all the panchayat courts was 373 during the year 1942--1943 as against 323 during the previous year. Out of these 264 cases were decided during the year leaving a balance of 109 at the close of the year.

76. In the year 1943--1944, 382 cases were brought before these courts. Out of which 330 were decided leaving 52 pending cases.

Darbari Vakil.

77. Mr. J. L. Ratadiya, a prominent member of the local bar, continued to represent the Darbar's interest in all matters brought before the judiciary during the period under report.

Jail.

78. Babu Mohanlal Agrawal, B. A,. LL. B,. continued to hold charge of Jail as Superintendent. Under the Superintendent there is a Daroga Jail who looks after the safe custody of the prisoners, their diet, discipline etc. The Daroga and the Jail Guard live in the quarters built in the Jail premises.

Prisoners.

79. At the commencement of the year 1942-43 there were 47 prisoners in the Jail and 108 were newly admitted so that on the whole 155 were dealt with as against 158 in the previous year. Out of these 115 were discharged during the year leaving a balance of 40 at the end of the year.

80. In the year 1943--1944, 105 prisoners were newly admitted bringing the total to 145 as against 155 in the

previous year. Out of these 102 were discharged leaving a balance of 43 at the close of the year.

81. There were three undertrial prisoners at the beginning of the year and 135 were admitted during 1942--1943 thus making a total of 138. Out of these 124 were disposed of leaving a balance of 14 at the close of the year. Undertrial Prisoners.

82. There were 14 undertrial prisoners at the commencement of 1943--1944, 74 were newly admitted thus making a total of 88 undertrial prisoners. Of these 77 were disposed of leaving 11 at the end of the year.

83. The daily average prison population of the convicts in 1943–1944 was 31 as against 39 during the previous year. Daily Average.

84. Two civil debtors were admitted in the Jail during 1942–1943 and none in 1943–1944. Civil Prisoners.

85. The small attempt started some three years ago to make the Bhils, who mostly constitute the Jail population, learn the Hindi alphabets has borne some fruit. Some 10 Bhils have learnt to read and write and some of them can read religious books *e. g.* Ramayan etc.

86. Khadi weaving industry started in the year 1942–1943 on a small scale has achieved a fair amount of success. The requirements of the convicts regarding their cotton cloth are met out of the Khadi produced by them and over and above this some are sold in the bazar at a fair margin of profit. Other industries such as Niwar–making and Carpet–making could not be started as the population of the Jail was reduced very much. Some prisoners are usually sent out for extra mural labour in the gardens, State Printing Press, stables and agricultural farm attached to the Jail Jail Industry.

87. The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory during the year 1943 – 1944. No prisoner died in the Jail during the year 1942 -- 1943. Two died in 1943 -- 1944– one owing to pneumonia and the other owing to dysentry. Health.

88. The total expenditure on the maintenance of prisoners and Jail establishment in the years 1942 -- 1943 and 1943 -- 1944 was Rs. 6,842 / -- and Rs. 7,471 / -- respectively as against Rs. 4,783 / -- in the preceding year. Expenditure.

Stamps.

89. There are no licenced stamp vendors in the State on the commission system. Paid Stamp Vendors in the town and Customs Nakedars in the districts perform the duties of stamp vending. The sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps in the year 1942--1943 and 1943--1944 brought in a revenue of Rs. 15,263/-- and Rs. 15,231/-- respectively as against Rs. 12,705/-- in the preceding year.

Registration.

90. Registration of documents affecting immovable property situated in the town of Partabgarh and other matters concerning the residents of the town is done by the City Sub--registrar, while the registration of the documents concerning property situated in and matter pertaining to the residents of the districts is done by the Revenue Officer who enjoys the powers of a sub–Registrar. The powers of Registrar are exercised by the Mahakma Khas.

91. Appendices XIII and XIV will show the number, variety and value of documents registered in the years 1942--1943 and 1943--1944.

Police.

92. Purohit Jagdishlal continued to hold the office of the Superintendent of Police during the period under report. He is a Moradabad trained police officer with long experience and a fine physique.

Armed Police.

93. The strength of the armed police consisted of 1 Inspector, 1 sub Inspector, 1 preventive Inspector, 13 Officers and 101 Constables in the year 1942–43, to this were added 14 Constables in the year 1943–1944. They are all housed in lines specially built for the purpose. They are given training in the police lines by the inspectors and drill instructors. Sentinel duties are taken from them. When any necessity arises they are sent out in parties under officers and in emergency they are taken out for police duties. This Force has only fifty rifles with them. The remaining force is equipped with locally made guns which can not be counted as efficient arms. To equip the whole force with good and modern weapons more arms are badly needed.

94. There is a police pipe band comprising of 1 pipe Major, 1 Havildar and 12 pipers.

95. The total strength of the Police Force consisted of 46 Officers and 284 Constables as against 44 officers and 298 constables of the year 1942–43 as detailed below.

	1942–43.	1943–44.
Superintendent of Police	1	1
Court Inspectors	2	2
Sub-Inspectors	4	5
Officers	37	38
Constables	298	284
	342	330

The ratio of police to population (according to census of 1941) and area worked out at 1 to 271 persons and 1 to 2·6 square miles.

96. The above mentioned police force is distributed over 3 police stations, 7 out posts, 4 Chowkis and some is kept in reserve.

97. There were 6 police stations in the Jagir area at the commencement of the year 1943–1944; but Achalawada being found absolutely incapable of exercising these powers was deprived of them, so there remained only five Thikanas with police powers at the end of the year. Out of these there are two more Thikanas who do not realise that an efficent police administration is a very important factor for good Government. Inspite of warnings if they do not improve they will follow suit.

98. The Jail has its own police arrangements. It had one Daroga, 1 Head Constable and 24 Constables. Jail Police.

99. Every village of fair size has a Chowkidar who enjoys small plots of land for cultivation free of rent in lieu of his services. Some villages of bigger size have 2 Chowkidars. Village Chowkidars.

100. For the protection of villages and guarding against encroachments on the border of the State, a class of pavedars was created in the past. Their number in bigger border villages and important villages in the interior is fairly large. The ancestors of some of these Pavedars were good Rajputs with dashing martial spirit of those days. This class has Pavedari lands of annual rental value ranging from about Rs. 100 to Rs. 600 of which they pay six annas in a rupee to the State and retain ten annas for themselves. Village Pavedars.

101. During harvest season there is an annual levy of Sowars and Sepoys for patrol from the Thikanedars and Salim Mauza Jagirdars. In times of emergency extra quota of armed men could also be raised from the Thikanedars and Sirdars in proportion to their income.

Uniforms.

102. Uniforms are provided by the State to all the members of the Force. The total expenditure for uniforms during the year 1943–1944 was Rs. 6,696 as against Rs. 3,093 during the last year.

103. The total expenditure of the department during 1943–1944 amounted to Rs. 64,139/– as against Rs. 52,710/– in 1942–1943. The average cost of a policeman and the net cost per head of population on this account came to Rs. 188/– and 11 annas 2 pies respectively.

Rewards.

104. Suitable rewards and promotions were given to deserving Police Officers and constables.

Punishments.

105. 24 constables were dismissed and 65 were departmentally punished and one was judicially tried and convicted during the year 1943–1944.

Details of Crimes.

106. 634 cognizable cases were registered during the year as against 523 in the last year. Property worth Rs. 23,285/– was stolen in 332 cases against Rs. 17,319/– in 328 last year. The percentage of recovery of stolen property was 25·88 as against 24 in the last year. The number of cases in which property was recovered was 161.

107. 708 cognizable cases were registered in the year 1943-1944. The value of property lost and recovered in charged cases alone was Rs. 38,650/– and Rs. 14,246/– respectively. The percentage of recovery was therefore 36·86 as against 25·88 in the last year. The number of registered crimes was rather higher during the year as compared with previous years. The explanation given by the police for the sudden rise in the crimes was that great vigilance was exercised in the registration of crimes in Khalsa and the Thikana areas where police powers were taten away by the Darbar. However greater control is expected in future in the prevention of crimes.

108. 7 dacoities were committed in the year 1942–1943 as against 9 in the past year. The property looted in these dacoities amounts to Rs. 2,538/– as against Rs. 849/–

in the previous year. The property recovered was worth Rs. 250/- only.

109. 5 dacoities were committed in the year 1943-1944 in which property worth Rs. 874/- was looted. The property valued at Rs. 43/- was recovered.

110. Detailed information as to grave crimes and investigation of all crimes etc. will be found in appendices IV, V and VI.

Finger print.

111. One trained clerk is in charge of the Finger Print Work. 30 Finger slips of convicts and 25 search slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer in the year 1942-1943 while in 1943-1944 they were 14 & 11 respectively.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

Charge.

112. Shah Amritlal who was appointed State Accountant continued to work as the Head of Accounts department during the period under report. He is also the Superintendent of the State Printing Press and Stationery department.

General Budget.

113. The department concerns itself mostly with the compilation of the State accounts and its audit at the head office. The offices of the heads of the departments keep their initial accounts and registers.

114. Budget proposals are annually called from the heads of the departments. They generally put forward their proposals on the basis of average expenditure during the past three years and suggest variations, if any, giving reasons for it. After necessary discussions with the heads of the departments the Budget estimates are drafted by the Dewan and placed before His Highness the Maharawat Sahib Bahadur and when finally approved it is published.

115. The State Accountant is responsible for seeing that no allotment either under a main head of the budget or a sub-head is exceeded without the sanction of competent authority. Appropriation from one head of the budget to another or even one sub-head to another sub-head can not be passed by the Accountant without the sanction of Mahakma Khas. To have an effective check on the over spending above the sanctioned alloments a Khatoni register is maintained which is kept upto date and is referred to before any cheque is issued.

116. To have a clear idea of the financial position a monthly progressive statement of receipts and expediture as against the budget allotment is prepared by the State Accountant and submitted before 10th of the succeeding month for the perusal and signature of the Dewan. After it is checked by the Dewan it is submitted to His Highness for his information and signature.

117. Statements of daily receipts and disbursements together with the closing balance and a detailed statement of balance in the treasury are daily received by the Dewan from the State Accountant and the State Treasurer.

118. The total receipt under the various ordinary revenue heads in the year 1942–1943 amounted to Rs. 7,24,943 as against the budgetted figure of Rs. 5,81,400. The actuals for the last year were Rs. 6,05,877. Increase in the receipts were noticeable chiefly under Customs, Excise, Forest and Land Revenue. The total expenditure under ordinary heads amounted to Rs. 6,21,314 as against budget estimate of Rs. 5,63,400 and actuals of Rs. 6,50,737 in the preceding year. There was an increase in expenditure under the heads Public Works Departments, tours and miscellaneous. State Accounts.

119. The total receipts under the various ordinary revenue heads in the year 1943–1944 amounted to Rs. 8,01,176 as against the budgetted figure of Rs. 6,30,130. The actuals for the last year were Rs. 7,24,943. The increase over the estimated figure was mainly under the heads Land Revenue, Customs, Excise and Forest. The total expenditure under the ordinary heads during the year 1943–1944 amounted to Rs. 6,36,411 as against the estimate of Rs. 6,20,623. A sum of Rs. 2,70,784 was spent on account of marriage of Shreemati Maharaj Kumari Devendra Kumari Sahiba.

A loan of Rs. 1,50,000 was raised in the year 1943-1944 to meet the extraordinary item of the marriage ceremony of Shreemati Bai Sahiba.

120. The year 1942–1943 opened with a net cash balance of Rs. 38,250/– as against 2,4241/– in the previous year and closed with a balance of Rs. 8,317/–.

The year 1943–1944 opened with a net cash balance of Rs. 8,317/– and closed with a balance of Rs. 56,261/–. Large sums of money had to be advanced by the State towards the purchase of wheat under the compulsory procurement scheme of Food Grains.

121. Munshi Fatehlal Khasgiwala continued to be in charge of the State Treasury. The treasury is kept under a double lock system, one key remaining with the Dewan. The State maintains current deposit accounts with Banks in Bombay and Indore. Treasury.

Financial Position.

122. The Statement given below will show the financial position of the State at the close of the year 1943–44.

A. Liabilities.

1.	Loan raised on occasion of Shrimati Bai Sahiba's marriage.	Rs.	1,50,000
2.	Provident Fund. ...		7,236
3.	Rural Uplift Fund. ...		18,693
4.	Akal-pidit Fund ...		1,650
5.	Anti-tuberculosis Fund. ...		6,684
6.	Miscellaneous deposits refundable.		1,32,467
7.	Dharmada.		12,478
	Total.		3,29,208

B. Assets:-

1.	Loan & Assets	Rs. 1,43,398	
	Less	Rs. 7,462 (Doubtful)	
	Considered good.	Rs. 1,35,936	1,35,936
2.	Investment, 1960-70 4½% Loan Certificates to the face value of.		50,000
3.	Cash balance with Imperial Bank, National Bank, Devkaran Nanjee Banking, Treasury (Double Lock and Single Lock).		1,97,658
	Total Assets.		3,83,594
	Assets over liability		54,386

The result is achieved after paying actual expenses amounting to Rs. 2,70,784 of the marriage of Shreemati Bai Sahiba and the premium of 2,437 for the purchase of 1960-70 Loan Certificates to the face value of Rs. 20,000/-

CHAPTER IV.

Administration of Land.

123. Lala Pyarelal continued to hold charge of the Revenue and Settlement Departments till 9-9-43 when he resigned. Charge.

He was succeeded by Babu Shyamswarup who took charge on 10-9-43.

Mr. Bahadurlal Khasgiwala, M. A., L L. B., was transferred from the Education Department as an Assistant Revenue Officer and additional Second Class Magistrate.

124. The area of the State is 889 sq. miles or about 10,97,026 bighas. The northern, southern and eastern portion of the State is plain while the western and north-western is covered with forest and is mostly uncultivable. For land revenue purposes the State is divided into three districts called Hathunia, Sagthali and Magra. Hathunia district is more suited for the cultivation of Juwar, cotton and opium and Sagthali district for wheat. The Magra district grows mostly maize which is produced in good quantity when the rainfall is well distributed and sufficient.

125. The average rain-fall in the State is about 33 inches. In the year 1942--1943 and 1943--1944 the rainfall recorded was 35 inches 25 cents and 50 inches 41 cents respectively, Owing to continuous and excessive rainfall of 28 inches and 40 cents in the month of July 1943, the Kharif crops of maize and Juwar were damaged to the extent of 4 and 6 annas in a rupee respectively. The Rabi crop of wheat yielded fair produce. Outturn of Kharif crop of Maize and Juwar and Rabi crop of wheat was almost the same as during the previous year. Rain-fall and Crops.

124. The total area under cultivation both irrigated and unirrigated in Khalsa surveyed villages in the year 1942-43 and 1943--44 was 150,577 and 149,262 bighas respectively. The decline in the area in the latter year is due to the alienation of 2600 bighas in Jagir. The area under cultivation in Jagir and Magra Villages is not included in the above figures as they are not surveyed.

125. The irrigated area in Khalsa villages in the year 1943--1944 was 6,518 bighas as against 6,252 in the previous year. Irrigation.

There are no big irrigation works; wells and a few small tanks are the only source of irrigation. The total number of wells in the Khalsa village is 1919. The cultivators are given grants and taccavi loans for the repairs and construction of wells. The amount so given was Rs. 2,953/- as against Rs. 2,703/- during the past year. The number of wells repaired and newly constructed was 15.

New land brought under Cultivation.

128. 1089 bighas of fallow land were newly brought under cultivation in the years 1943–1944 as against 1233 bighas during the previous year.

Condition of cattle and fodder.

129. No disease among cattle was reported during the year 1942–1943. Rinderpest and anthrax, the contageous diseases, took a heavy toll of cattle in the year 1943–1944. The cattle were also affected by foot disease.

Owing to continuous rains fodder was damaged which brought in scarcity in the months of May and June 1943. In 1943–1944 there was still greater scarcity of fodder. The prices had gone up abnormally high. The State came forward to help the cultivators by releasing grass from the State depot at a very cheap rate which saved the cattle.

Land revenue demand.

130. The total land revenue demand for 1942–1943 was Rs. 2,26,536/-as against Rs 2,26,793/-. Out of this a sum of Rs. 2,23,120/- was collected as against Rs. 2,21,518 in the previous year. The percentage of recovery was 98·49 as against 97·67 inthe past year.

131. The total land revenue demand was Rs. 2,31,708/- during the year 1943–1944 as against Rs. 2,26,536/-. The amount recovered was 2,30,752 which works out at 99·58 per cent. The recovery during the year was the highest since the first year of the current settlement. The abnormally high prices of the agricultural produce added by the closer supervision of the Revenue Officer yielded such good result.

132. From Samvat year 1986 to 1999 the arrears amounted to Rs. 1,05,721/- out of which Rs. 19,852/- were realised in the year 1943–1944 i. e. Samvat year 2000 and Rs. 15,963/- were struck off the registers. Thus the total arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 69, 903. Coercive processes were issued in 111 cases during the last year..

Economic condition of agriculturists.

133. General rise in the prices of agricultural produce and specially of staple food grains due to war conditions have improved the economic condition of cultivators, although

majority of them still depend on money-lenders for their needs but their indebtedness seems to have been considerably reduced. Non-availibility of really good bullocks from outside market owing to export ban and scarcity of labour had some adverse effect upon them. It is felt that agricultural Co-operative societies should be started and advantages of such societies by mutual co-operation explained to the cultivators.

134. The area under the principal kharif and Rabi crops in khalsa villages in the year 1942 – 1943 and 1943 – 1944 is given below : –

Names of Crops.	Area under cultivation in bighas in the Samvat year.	
	1999 i. e. 1942–1943 A. D.	2000 i. e. 1943 -1944 A. D.
Maize ...	10,540	9,294
Juwar ...	29,201	16,776
Cotton ...	10,647	8,532
Ground nut	...	289
Til ...	2,310	3,105
Wheat ...	58,243	62,045
Gram ...	11,881	15,153
Soya ...	19,763	21,424
Opium (Khalsa and Jagir ..	6,710	7,313
Linseed ...	3,408	8,850
Ajmaon ...	620	2,209

135. In the irrigated area in Khalsa villages the crops were distributed as under:–

	Opium.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Total.
Samvat 1999.	3,858	463	184	449	6,252
Samvat 2000.	3,892	532	96	372	6,518

Opium.

136. Opium is grown in the State under a system of license for delivery to Government for Ghazipur and Neemuch factories. The cultivators prefer to grow this crop for two reasons. Firstly it gives a high return and the crops are harvested at such a time when they have enough water in their wells and secondly productivity of the soil is not adversely affected as is the case with wheat crop. The area licensed for opium cultivation in the year 1942 – 1943 was 6814 while the actual cultivation was 6,710 bighas. A quantity of 635 maunds valued at Rs. 2,64,987/– was delivered to Ghazipur factory and 80 maunds valued at Rs. 30,119 was delivered to Neemuch factory. The royalty derived on Ghazipur opium was Rs. 82,173/– as against Rs. 58,593/– in the last year.

137. The area licensed for opium caltivaiton in the year 1943 – 1944 was 7388 bighas as against 6814 during the last year. Actual cultivation was of 7,313 bighas. The quantity weighed was 629 maunds to the Ghazipur factory and 67 maunds to the Neemuch factory. The revenue from opium royalty on the Ghazipur opium was Rs. 79,794/– as against Rs. 82,173 in the previous year.

Execution of decrees.

138. Applications for the execution of decrees against cultivators valuing at Rs. 25,349/– were brought before the revenue court during the year 1942-1943 as against Rs. 24,517/ in the past year. Out of these, applications of the value of Rs. 11,653/– were disposed of leaving undisposed decrees worth Rs. 13,696/– at the close of the year. 436 applications were brought before the Revenue Officer for the execution of decrees in the year 1943 – 1944 as against 406 in the last year.

Revenue Cases.

139. The following gives comparative figures of revenue cases instituted and decided under different heads.

1942–43

Nature of cases	Instituted	Decided	Closing balance.
1. Revenue cases.	697	151	546
2. Realisation of arrears.	1,278	127	1,151
3. Land Record.	964	326	638

1943–44

	Instituted.	Decided.	Closing balance.
1. Revenue cases.	847	337	510
2. Realisation of arrears.	1,821	413	1,408
3. Land Record.	750	74	676

140. Five boundary cases with the neighbouring States were pending at the commencement of the year. No case was decided either in 1942 – 43 or in 1943 – 44.

Survey Settlement.

141. The progress of the survey work, which was commenced in 1942, so far achieved, was that the boundaries of 48 villages comprising an area of 1,84,441 bighas were traversed and new survey, computing and plotting of 25 villages and preparation of maps was completed upto the end of September 1944. The expenditure incurred since the commencement of the operation till the close of the year 1943–44 amounted to Rs. 14,381/–. At the time of sending the report to press one district called Sagthali has been settled and new assessment put into operation with successful results. With the present speed of the progress of the work it is hoped that the settlement of the other district as well as the Jagir area will be completed soon.

Revenue System of land Tenure.

142. The Raiyatwari system is in vogue in the whole of the plain area of the State including Jagir villages except in the Magra district which is very thinly populated by Bhils. The system of leasing out Magra villages to Bhils by auction for a maximum period of seven years is in vogue. The unexpired period of lease is only two years within which if survey and settlement operations are not completed, the period shall have to be extended for another year. It will then be decided whether the system of direct dealing with cultivators by the State (in those villages where the cultivation is very small and population very meagre) and converting the Gametis into the position of Lumberdars could be introduced with advantage.

The tenants in all the villages of the State enjoy substantial occupancy rights. They are as secure in their holdings as in the possession of their other property so long as they pay revenue assessment. It is only in

extreme cases that a defaulter in the payment of land revenue is dispossessed of his holding. The system of land tenure falls short of the occupancy rights in full connotation of the term in the sense that the holding or any part of it cannot be alienated by way of mortgage, sale or gift without the permission of the State. The question of giving away the rights of transferring their land to cultivators by way of mortgage, sale or gift has been engaging the attention of the Darbar.

Rural Uplift.

143. The village uplift work is divided into two divisions, each one is placed in charge of an officer who discharges these duties in addition to his own duties. Munshi Fatehlal Khasgiwala continued to be in charge of the Sagthali division while Mr. Sadashankar Jha, B. A., remained in charge of Hathunia division. These officers in addition to looking after the work of Panchayat Boards suggest ways and means to the cultivators how to improve the general condition of village sanitation. Lessons about the importance of health, and cleanliness are given to the people. Use of closed wells for drinking water as a preventive for guinea worm was advised. People have begun to understand the utility of such wells. Packets of medicines containing patent drugs for common ailments such as malaria, cough, constipation and dyspepsia were distributed by them to the Panchayats who supply to the needy persons. It is suggested by the officers to add qualified staff to the important village schools to impart education in vocational training such as carpentery, weaving, tailoring etc. To mark this humble beginning some provision will be made in some of the village schools for the teaching of weaving. Out of the funds lying with the State, for the amelioration of the conditions of rural population some provision will be made for village sanitation at the suggestion of these officers.

Agriculture.

144. The State contributes or donates the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. Various experiments of improved seeds are carried on in suitable land of willing cultivators who are given rewards on the recommendation of the agriculture officer. It is gratifying to remark that Munshi Fatehlal Khasgiwala, who is in charge of the work ever since it was started, has been evincing active interest. He carries good influence with the cultivators who readily take to his advice with advantage.

The annual visit of the Extension Officer Mr. Kubersingh at the time of opium weighment when the gathering of cultivators is fairly large for a number of days was very interesting and useful from the agricultural point of view. He gave demonstrations on improved method of cultivation and exhibited agricultural cinema films.

Rao Bahadur V. A. Tamanhe, B. SC., M. AG,. I. A. S., Director of the Institute visited the State in the year 1943 and made useful suggestions.

American Combodia or Indore no. 1 cotton has proved very successful and is grown on extensive scale in Adan area. It fetches higher prices as compared with other varieties so far grown in the year. The purity of the seed is maintained by the cultivators of the area in which it is mainly grown by ginning it themselves and preserving the seed for the next season.

Jarilla cotton was introduced some three years ago. More seeds were imported during the year from the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. A comparision was made with Family 2, Jarilla and Malvi no. 9. Jarilla was found to be more suitable. Malvi no. 9 was more subject to wilting and Jarilla showed no wilting at all. Jarilla cotton at first appeared to be rather disappointing but in the end it gave very good result.

Of the three varieties of wheat experimented in the past, two are no more to be found. Only wheat no. C 499 is grown on a fairly large scale, because the yield is 50% more and fetches as. 4 a maund more than that of the local variety.

Paddy is grown in a few low-lying villages only and the local variety is of very inferior quality.

Palman and Basmati varieties introduced some two years ago are extending satisfactorily, but because of the limited availability of the soil for the cultivation of paddy there is not much scope for extension.

The earlier varieties of sugarcane S. 48, Co 290 introduced some years ago are dwindling and new varieties Co. 312 and Co. 213 aree xtending. During the year 1942-43 a new variety Co. 419 has been experimented and results were found to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND FOREST.

CUSTOMS.

Charge

145. Maharaj Balwantsingh continued to hold the charge of the Superintendent of Customs and Excise till he died on 29th February 1944. Since then Mr. Manilal J. Parekh, Assistant Superintendent, officiated as Superintendent till the close of the financial year 1943—1944.

Revenue.

146. Next to Land Revenue, Customs form the main source of income in the State. The total revenue from Customs was estimated at Rs. 1,45,850/- during the year 1942-43 but the actual receipts were Rs. 2,24,907/- as against Rs. 1,64,179/- in the previous year. The income from export duty was Rs. 1,72,827/- while duty on imported articles yielded Rs. 47,777/-. Though the volume of export and import trade was comparatively lower, the heavy increase is attributable to raising the Customs Tariff owing to higher prices and anti-inflation policy adopted by the State. While regulating the tariff on sliding scale it was always kept in view that the needy got his necessities without trouble and the trading community was left with reasonable margin of profit.

147. The customs revenue still went higher in the year 1943-44. The same policy of regulating the customs tariff was followed. The estimated revenue in the budget was Rs. 1,60,000/- while actual receipts amounted to Rs. 2,64,486/-, the highest figure ever achieved in the history of the Customs Department. The increase was mainly due to heavy export of poppy seed with excessive prices and higher duty on the export of ginned and unginned cotton, timber, fuel and coal.

The income from export and import was Rs. 1,94,327/- and Rs. 65,267/- respectively.

Total Exports and Imports.

148. The following tables will show at a glance the total quantities and money value of exports and imports :-

EXPORT 1942-1943.

Name of Commodity.	Quantity in Railway Maunds.		Value in rupees	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present, year.
Wheat and Gram.	7,151	2,849	28,604	28,490
Jowar & Maize. ..	2,598	5	6,495	40
Poppy Seed. ...	11,085	8,973	1,33,020	1,43,208
Linseed. ...	4,830	5,934	22,942	59,340
Sarso and Tilli .	2,735	4,482	14,410	57,784
Soya and Ajman.	55,212	33,474	2,48,454	2,00,704
Ginned Cotton. ..	4,808	6,471	96,110	1,42,362
Unginned Cotton.	6,387	2,146	38, 322	25,752
Miscellaneous. ...	52,695	24,813	3,53,376	8,63,825
Timber, fuel & Coal.	2,52,166	1,97,207	3,37,882	6,70,777
Total. ...	3,99,667	2,86,354	12,79,615	21,92,282

IMPORTS 1942-43.

Name of Commodity.	Quantity in Ry. Maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	Past. year.	Present. year.	Past year.	Present. year.
Sugar. ...	8,293	6,688	1,36,688	1,33,760
Salt. ...	14,546	16,366	47,274	49,098
Tobacco. ...	1,827	1,375	36,540	41,250
Silken Cloth. ...	33	20	20,819	14,712
Fine Cloth. ...	900	552	2,98,443	3,63,513
Cloth (coarse). ...	1,044	797	1,04,400	1,59,400
Kerosene Oil. ...	3,587	1,610	64,083	24,864
Miscellaneous. ...	28,561	20,785	4,81,823	4,96,520
Total	58,791	48,194	11,90,070	12,83,117

EXPORTS in 1943-1944.

Name of Commodity	Quantity in Railway Maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Wheat and Gram.	2,849	137	28,490	1,164
Jowar and Maize.	5	4	40	26
Poppy Seed. ..	8,973	17,444	1,43,208	2,79,104
Linseed. ...	5,934	3,999	59,340	31,992
Sarso and Tilli. ..	4,482	848	57,784	13,568
Soya and Ajman.	33,474	36,519	2,00,704	2,19,114
Ginned Cotton ...	6,471	4,348	1,42,362	1,22,744
Unginned Cotton.	2,146	5,040	25,752	45,360
Miscellaneous. ...	24,813	40,579	8,63,825	8,00,538
Timber, fuel & Coal.	1,97,207	2,55,925	6,70,777	7,01,207
Total. ...	2,86,354	3,64,843	21,92,282	22,14,817

IMPORT in 1943-1944.

Name of Commodity.	Quantity in Railway Maunds		Value in rupees	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Sugar. ...	6,688	5,728	1,33,760	1,14,560
Salt. ...	16,366	8,819	49,098	26,457
Tobacco. ...	1,375	500	41,250	20,000
Silken Cloth. ...	20	18	14,712	13,658
Cloth. ...	797	1,224	1,59,400	2,75,400
Fine Cloth. ...	552	1,522	3,63,513	6,09,000
Kerosene Oil ...	1,610	1,767	24,864	29,605
Miscellaneous. ...	20,785	19,975	4,96,520	5,41,949
Total. ...	48,193	39,553	12,83,117	16,30,629

Tariff.

149. The Customs tariff has been framed on a sliding scale with regard to all commercial articles of export and hence it is self adjusting with the rise and fall in prices. No change in the tariff is generally made with regard to items of minor importance unless for the sake of consuming public, prohibitive duties are considered necessary. No

variation in customs duty on imported articles is generally made during the course of the financial year.

150. Our exports are always greater than imports. Articles of agricultural forest produce are exported only as raw materials. Situated as we are at a great distance from Railway station, our attempts in the past in the field of industrial development such as sugar and oil Mills have not been successful. We can hope for better days with the opening of a Railway line if such a project envisaged by the Railway Board as a post war reconstruction measure materialises.

151. Owing to all India scarcity of food grains and general rise in the level of prices due to war conditions there was an abnormal rise in prices of food grains in the State. But the disparity in prices with the neighbouring territory was so great that it gave an easy incentive to smuggling. The process was so secretly guarded by the interested persons and the checking by the Customs Department was so loose that it could be detected only when it was too late and any efforts to checking it were not of much avail. The sad experience of 1942-43 put us on our guard and more vigilant and active measures were adopted with the arrival of fresh crop. The produce was registered and the movement of food grains from notorious border villages without a permit was stopped. Thank God normal conditions prevailed and confidence restored among the people.

152. 175 new cases against customs laws were registered in 1942-43 as against 206 during the previous year. Total number of cases that were brought for disposal including past arrears was 236 as against 266 in the last year. Out of these 146 were disposed of The amount of fines inflicted in these cases was 2,092/-. Customs Cases.

153. 193 new cases against customs laws were registered during the year 1943-44, thus making a tatal of 283 cases including the old cases. Out of these 221 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 42 cases. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 3,017/-.

154. No new customs post was established during the period under report The number of Nakas both border and interior was 30. The additional patrolling parties were Customs Nakas.

provided and allotted a particular small range within which they were to move in order to check smuggling into the foreign territory.

155. In Partabgarh there is a Mandi called Peeth where merchants from adjoining territories bring their merchandise and store up there to sell for export. These marchants come here with double purpose of selling their merchandise and purchasing cloth, kerosene, salt, cocoanuts etc. the articles of import in return. Owing to restrictions on exports and imports because of controlled measures necessitated by abnormal conditions of war, the volume of trade was affected.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Charge.

156. The Superintendent of Customs remained in charge of this department also.

Country Liquor.

157. The contract for the manufacture and sale of Country Liquor which was given to Seth Rustomji Ferdoonji having expired on 30th September 1943. was given for a period of five years. The Madras system could not so far be introduced in the State owing to the want of a good number of Kalals who could be expected to compete in auction bid for liquor shops.

158. The Godowns and the Receivers set at the Abkari Depot are kept under the lock and key of a qualified State Inspector and the liquor is issued under permits given by him. There are no godowns in the districts. The contractor sends the liquor in country carts but the supply to the shops in the districts is very much hampered during rainy seasons. The Excise Department should see that a safe godown is opened in the Sagthali district to which access in rainy season is more difficult. All over the sale of liquor was on increase. The supply during the year 1943-44 fell very short of demand for the Mahua stock was exhausted and no fresh supply was readily available because of export restrictions imposed by the exporting jurisdiction and transport difficulties.

Liquor Shops.

159. There were 32 shops in the Khalsa villages, one at Kanora was added during the year thus making a total of 33 and 23 in Jagir villages. In August 1944 selling price of a bottle of 60° U. P. was increased by two annas. In the Bhil area the increase was only one anna but later

on, one uniform selling rate was fixed. The policy of *gradually increasing the selling rate is followed.* The revenue derived from liquor was Rs. 65,026/- and Rs. 75,654 in the years 1942–43 and 1943–44 respectively as against Rs. 45,002/- during the last year. The quantity of liquor issued from the godown was as follows:-

		1942–43	1943–44.
15° U. P.	Gallons	72	82
25° U. P.	Gallons	2,882	5,011
60° U. P.	Gallons	36,746	47,449

Excise Offences.

160. 39 cases of illict distillation and smuggling were registered during the year 1942–43 thus making a total of 47 cases including 8 pending cases; out of these 36 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 11 cases only.

24 cases including arrears were brought for disposal during the year *1943–44* out of which *10* were disposed of. The drop in the cases is reported to be due to somewhat improved condition of the Bhils the only class resorting to illicit practice.

Opium, Ganja, Charas.

161. The contract for the selling of these drugs has been leased on an annual payment of Rs. 2,001/- to a Mandsaur Thekadar for a period of three years which will expire on 30th September 1945. Under the terms of the agreement the opium is supplied to the contractor at Rs. 20/- a seer and the retail selling price is fixed at Rs. 22–1–9 per seer. The quantity sold during the year 1942–43 was 3 maunds as against 3 maunds 19 seers in the past year. The consumption in the year 1943–44 fell down to 2 maunds 34 seers. The consumption of opium is gradually but steadily dropping, the reason to be accounted for is the declining opium eating habits and illicit possessions by the opium producers.

162, Ganja is not grown in the State. Some cultivation was experimented but the quality of the Ganja grown was not liked by the smokers. It is intended to send some one from the Excise Department for studying the process and technique of its cultivation so that its cultivation could be tried over again. The consumption of the drug was 5 and 4½ maunds only during the years 1942–43 and 1943–44 respectively as against 4 maunds last year. We get no adequate supply of this drug from Sanawad owing to reduction in our quota.

163. As the supply of Charas by the Punjab Government was stopped there was no consumption of Charas in the years 1942-43 and 1943-44.

164. There is no restriction on the cultivation of Bhang in the State and its consumption is not controlled. We supply Bhang to Kushalgarh, Jhabua Banswara etc.

Revenue.

165. The following statement shows the total excise revenue under the various heads :--

		1942-1943		1943-1944
Abkari.	Rs.	65,026	Rs.	75,650
Theka for Ganja Opium	,,	1,918	,,	1,975
Profit on retail sale of Opium.	,,	1,669	,,	1,676
Fines.	,,	1482	,,	565
	,,	70,095	,,	79,866

166. 2 cases against opium law were registered during the year 1943-44 and both were disposed of.

167. A sum Rs. 8,274/- was received during the year 1943-44 as against Rs. 7,325/- during the past year from the Government of India on account of the State share of the proceeds of match excise duty.

Forest.

Charge.

168. Dhabhai Motiji remained in charge of the Forest Department during the years 1942--43 and 1943--44.

169. Remodelling of the Forest Department on an organised basis has been over due. The only Forest Reserves are Gaming Preserves. Cutting of certain specified species of timber is prohibited. The difficulties to be surmounted in reorganising the forest are no doubt great and opposition from Bhils, cultivating class and even from consuming general public is but natural, for they shall have to pay higher prices for their daily requirements of charcoal, fuel and building material. But the Darbar have decided to take immediate action to demarcate various class of Forest and bring their administration under proper control. Some six months before writing this report one retired Extra Assistant Conservator of Forest was placed in charge of the department who has commenced marking of the coupes with

standards. The staff has been increased as suggested by him. It is hoped that after he has studied the whole forest area in the State he will prepare a working plan.

170. The total forest revenue including road tax amounted to Rs. 26,794/- and Rs. 37,975/- in the years 1942-43 and 1943-44 respectively. The direct tax on forest produce which is credited under the head Forest Revenue is rather nominal. Separate customs duty is levied on timber when it is removed from the market to places within the State or exported out of the State territory. Similarly minor forest produce and fuel and charcoal are taxed nominally by the Forest Department while customs duties are levied on them when they are exported. All such incomes are credited under the head Customs. The distribution is rather out of proportion which accounts for the low figure under the head 'Forest Revenue'. Revenue.

171. About twenty lacs Pulas of grass were staked at a cost of Rs. 6,684/- which were sold to a Government Contractor for Rs. 5,477/- resulting in a net loss of Rs. 1,207/-

172. 116 Forest and Shikar offences against 239 persons were dealt with in 1943-44 as against 80 offences and 206 persons in the preceding year. 165 persons were convicted in 1943-44 as against 136 in the past year. Forest Offences.

CHAPTER VI.

Departments of Public Utility

Municiplaity.

Municipal Council

173. The Partabgarh Municipality is constituted under the Partabgarh Municipalty Act No. 1 of 1938. The constitution provides substantial majority of elected members in the general council. The resolutions of the council are passed by majority. The main functions of the council are to raise the standard of town sanitation and provide the citizens with amenities of life. The council selects out of the elected members a working Committee with Medical Officer, P. W. D. Officer and Secretary as ex-Officio members, which attends to the administration of the day to day important municipal affairs.

Council Meetings.

174. The life of the municipal members, which was to expire on 30th September 1944, was extended by H. H. the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur by one year i. e. till 30th September 1945. It is a matter of gratification to remark that although the council did not make much headway in bringing about a satisfactory progress in sanitary condition of the town, a very cordial spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation prevailed throughout their career. Their deliberations were generally marked in a liberal and constructive spirit. It is much to be hoped from the representative citizens that they would rise up to the occasion in giving a good account of our town unmindful of small criticism that may be levelled against them.

175. There were three council meetings during the year and twelve matters were considered as against 19 in the preceding year.

Working Committee's Meetings.

176, There were 15 meetings of the Working Committee as against 17 in the previous year. The Committees could dispose of 128 cases including administrative matters as against 131 during the past year.

177. There were five roads under the control of municipality. Two roads were repaired and others kept in order in the year 1942-43. The total costs of roads were Rs. 4,000/-. The costs on minor repairs to kine house, construction of urinal and completion of the bridge outside Dhamotar Gate amounted to Rs. 688/2/9.

178. In the year 1943–44 the following works were taken in hand:–

		Rs.	as.	p.
1.	Remetalling of P. N. High School Road.	965	11	0
2.	New Salampura Road.	1,019	6	6
3.	Stone pavement of road leading to Dhamotar and Deolia Darwajas.	The works are under construction.		

Lighting and Water supply.

179. The town was supplied with Electric light by the Partabgarh Power House. The current charges amounting to Rs. 2,630/-- were paid by the municipality during the year 1943--44 as against Rs. 2,600/- in the past year. Open wells are the only source for the supply of drinking water. There are no natural resources which could be developed into constructing Water Works for the needs of the town. Supply of filtered water in sufficient quantity by pipe system is the crying need of the population. As are the notions of the general public here, engineering expert opinion tells us that digging of deep wells with large circumferences is the only possibility from the economic point of view. If the new mechanical boring apparatus applied for by the State is made available, it would be tried on the existing wells to see how far they could be developed for the unfailing supply of water in sufficient quantity.

Public Health.

180. Public health remained satisfactory and there was no epidemic during the period under report. There were 254 births and 253 deaths in 1943–44 as against 359 anh 368 respectively during the preceding year.

Municipal Contributions.

181. The municipality gave the following grants-in-aid:-

	1942–43.	1943–44.
Education.	200	200
Harijan School.	75	75
Medicines for Ayurvedic dispensaries and rural population.	275	282
	550	557

Receipts and Expenditure.

182. The total receipts of the municipality were Rs. 27,451/- and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,161/-

in the year 1943-44 as against Rs. 22,821/- and 17,895/- respectively during the past year. Appendix XVI will show the financial position of the municipality.

Public Works Department

Charge.

183. Mr. Badrinarayan having resigned from the post on 9th August 1943, Mr Natwarlal was appointed as an officer in charge of the Public Works Department on 10th August 1943.

Expenditure.

184. Shree Raghunath Hospital was remodelled and an extension was made to the building at a cost of about Rs. 12,000/-. An addition of two big rooms for in-patients with a good verandah infront was made by Seth Shobhagmal, a local resident, at a cost of Rs. 8,500/-. A lock-up for females was added to the police building. The total amount spent by the department was Rs. 42,678/- in the year 1943--44 as against Rs. 26,592/- in the last year. The expenditure on the following works was under:-

	1942-43.	1943-44.
1. Repairs and Roads.	6,209	7,203
2. New constructions and repairs in Palace compound.	3,307	22,098
3. Annual repairs to State buildings.	3,705	2,941
4. Repairs to Killa buildings.	3,168	...
5. Female lock-up in police.	1,111	405
6. Improvement in Zenana Hospital.	851	...
7. Raghunath Hospital remodelled and extended.	8,267	4,916
8. Extension of bridge on the Partabgarh Kheda road.	1,279	...
9. Birds cage in Shree Maharaj Kumar Mansinghji Garden.	2,205	...
10. Shade for oxen in Garden.	635	...
11. Repairs to Temple wall.	...	973
	30,737	38,536

Medical Department.

Charge.

185. Mr. Jiwanlal P. Parekh, L. M. & S., continued to hold charge of the Medical Department as Chief Medical Officer of the State during the period under report.

186. There are two allopathic hospitals in the Capital and one dispensary at the old Capital of Deogarh maintained by the State. Free treatment is offered to the public and poor in-patients are fed by the State. State Hospitals.

187. Dr. Miss Modak, L. C. P. & S., of Bombay continued to be in charge of Shree Bhuvenshwari Devi Zenana Hospital. There is provision for 16 beds in the main hospital building. One family Ward with four rooms at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 has been donated by Seth Sobhagmal Chandmal. One more has been promised by Gulamali Abdulhussain Bohra of Udaipur, the foundation of which is soon to be laid. The two new wards one of which is almost complete will fulfil the growing need of the hospital for maternity cases. Zenana Hospital.

The construction of doctors, nurses and other servant's quarters will be taken in hand after the extension of Shree Raghunath Hospital is completed which is expected in 1946.

188. There is one Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya under an old experienced Vaidya. Orthodox people have a great liking for this system of treatment. Ayurvedic Aushadhalya

189. For the relief of the villagers one travelling doctor and a junior vaidya tours in the districts. This is not enough at all. The Durbar are contemplating to open one dispensary in each district and provide for a qualified doctor. Travelling Doctor.

190. Dr. Gopinath, L. C. P. & S., continued to work as Palace Physician during the period. At the time of writing the post has fallen vacant owing to the recent death of the Doctor. Palace Physician.

191. Hakim Saiyed Hussain is running a Unani Dispensary where poor patients are given free medicine by the Hakimji. The dispensary works at regular hours in the morning and evening. The Hakimji is very sympathetic towards his patients in as much as he is readily available at all times to those who seek his treatment. An honorarium of Rs. 50/- a month is given to the Hakimji by the State. Unani Treatment.

192. The Charitable dispensary started by Seth Poonamchand Ghansilal Jaweri some years back in the town of Private Dispensary.

Partabgarh is steadily growing in popularity. Medicines and other equipments for the dispensary are liberally provided by the Seth who deserves all thanks of the people of Partabgarh for his philanthropic act. It is hoped that the success so far achieved will not only be maintained but will go ahead with greater glory.

193. Appendix XVII gives the total number of both in-patients and out-patients treated in the State hospitals and Appendix XVIII gives the vital statistics of the State.

Vaccination.

194. The total number of vaccinations performed was 1,455 and 2,200 in the years 1942--43 and 1943--44 respectively as against 1,312 during the previous year. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations as reported was 97·5

Labour Cases.

195. Out of 109 labour cases conducted during the year 1942--43, 106 were normal and 3 were abnormal. In the year 1943--44, 122 were normal and 5 abnormal labour cases.

Post-mortem.

196. There were 6 cases af postmortem examination as against 9 during the year 1942-43. In the year 1943--44 there was one case from Mewar.

Expenditure.

197. The total expenditure of the Department exclusive of the Palace dispensary during the year 1943-44 was Rs. 15,554/- as against Rs. 15,689/- during the past year.

Education Department.

Charge.

198. Mr. W. G. Kale continued to be Educational Officer of the State since his appointment in the year 1923.

Village Schools Inspector.

199. There is a Village Inspector who makes periodical tours for inspections of the schools in Khalsa and Jagir villages. He watches their progress by periodical returns as well.

Schools.

200. The total number of schools is as follows:-

Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh.	1
Raj Primary School. „	1
Shree Raghunath Sanatan Dharm Sanskrit Pathshala, Partabgarh.	1

Shreeman Yuvaraj Shree Mansinghji Kanya Pathshala, Partabgarh.	1
Village Schools.	23
Schools in Jagir Villages.	11
Local Pathshalas including Bohra School, run privately.	13
Harijan School.	1
	52

In the year 1943–44 one more village school was added thus making a total of 53.

Students on Roll.

201. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools during the year 1942–43 was 2,464 as against 2,437 in the previous year. The daily average attendance in State managed schools was 1,237 as against 1,191.

In the year 1943–44 the enrolment was 2,514 as against 2,464 in the past year. The average daily attendance was 1,236 as against 1,237 during the last year.

Pinhey Nobles' High School.

202. The High School is a recognised institution by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. The Head master was assisted by 20 teachers out of whom 4 are trained graduates and three are untrained graduates. The laboratory for the teaching of Science is fully equipped. The High School is not affiliated in any vocational subject. Only hand spinning and weaving are taught as a vocational course.

Library.

203. The High School maintains a class library for every class in addition to the General library.

Reading Room.

204. There is a reading room in the building of the School where selected English and Hindi papers are provided.

High School Examination.

205 Of the 14 students sent up at State expense for the High School Examination of 1943, 9 passed including two who secured second division with distinction in Mathematics. Although there is improvement in the result of the examination there is much room for further progress.

Training of Teachers.

206. Under the scheme for the training of all Graduate teachers employed in the High School three teachers have so far been trained. It is hoped that the remaining un-

trained graduats will take full advantage of the scheme so that they can be more useful to themselves and to the students.

Raj School.

207. The Raj School is a Primary School in the town with classes upto class IV.

Shree Raghunath Sanatan Dharm Sanskrit Pathsala.

208. The Pathshala teaches Sanskrit, Prose, Poetry, Vyakaran (Grammar) and Astrology. The Head Pundit is a capable and experienced teacher. Four students appeared for the various examinations in the year 1942-43 e. g. Shastree of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, Ayurved Vidya Pith and Sanskrit Association Calcutta. Out of these three came out successful. In 1943-44 six students were sent up out of which three came out successful. To encourage teaching of classical Sanskrit language scholarships are given to deserving students. The number of scholarship holders in the year 1943-44 was 11 as against same number in the preceding year.

Shree Yuvraj Shree Mansinghji Kanya Pathshala.

209. The Pathshala was built in memory of' late lamented Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib Man Singhji by Shreemati Chhota Maji Sahiba out of her private funds and the running expenses were substantially met by her. The State is giving an aid of Rs. 1,200/- a year. The Maji Sahiba takes very keen interest in the cause of girl's education. The Pathshala has attained the present position through her close supervision. She is now contemplating to raise the standard of the teaching of English by engaging one or two more qualified mistresses.

Jagir Schools.

210. As a result of strict warning by the Darbar, the Jagirdars of the State with fair income have now begun to realise their responsibilities towards their village people to impart primary education by opening schools. The Jagirdars with larger income and having larger villages in their area are now expected to raise the standard of their schools by appointing matric pass teachers.

Boarding House for Rajput boys.

211. Attached to the High School there is a Boarding House for Rajput Boys. The management has been entrusted to a committee of educated Umraos, Thakurs and Jagirdars of the State. The number of boarders maintained by the State during the year 1943-44 was 16 as against 17 in the last year. The boys are looked after by a Rajput Superintendent who resides in the Boarding House.

212. Like the Kanya Pathshala, the Rajput Girls' Boarding House was constructed through the efforts of Shreemati Junior Maji Sahiba. She felt the lack of education among Rajput Girls for want of proper living accomodation where Purdah could be observed. She put her heart and soul in the scheme and was successful in starting it on a working basis. The State grants an aid of Rs. 720/- a year. The Rajput Girls' Boarding House.

A lady Superintendent has been placed in charge of it who is responsible for running the Boarding House in accordance with the sanctioned rules. The admission, maintenance etc. are strictly governed by rules and regulations framed for the purpose. The number of hostellers were 8 at the close of the year 1943-44 as against 5 during the past year.

213. Education both primary and secondary is entirely free in the State. The examination fees for the successful boys in the preliminary examination appearing at the High School Examination are also paid by the State.

214, Of all the Out-door games Foot Ball, and Volley Ball are most popular. An additional spacious play ground is nearing completion. Inter-Group Trophy Tournaments were held in the High School and the First Eleven won the running Trophy. Games.

215. Scholarships for Higher Education were continued to four local students who had passed the High School Examination from the Pinhey Nobles' High School. Scholarships.

Two special scholarships are reserved for Rajput boys to be selected by the Kshatriya Mahasabha. One scholarship is being given to a girl student receiving education in Indore. Some 12 scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 a month are given to poor boys.

A sum of Rs. 500/- was allotted to provide scholarships for poor boys learning in Sanskrit Pathshala.

216. The Students Helping Association of the Pinhey Nobles' High School which was formed by conjoint efforts of the students and teachers has been doing very useful work such as supplying of books and stationery to poor boys, managing the Reading Room and arranging the holding of Extra Curricular activities.

Debates, lectures etc. As a further move in its activities a free library for the benefit of students and the public alike was opened in the Raj School. It receives from the State a donation of Rs. 50/- a year.

Provident fund.

217, The Provident Fund scheme started in the year 1934 for the benefits of the Educational department is giving good impetus to the teaching staff. The Durbar's annual contribution to the scheme during the year 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 795/- as against Rs. 720 /- during the last year.

218. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 29,877/- during the year 1943-44 as against Rs. 28,106 /- in the last year. These figures do not include the sum allotted for Provident Fund. The figures of the expenditure on education during past 15 years will show that the expenditure is steadily increasing.

219. Appendix XIX will show the number of students on rolls and average attendance in all the schools.

CHAPTER VII.

Court Of Wards.

Charge.

220. Babu Pyarelal, the Revenue officer, continued to hold charge of the Superintendent Court of Wards till 9th September 1943 when he resigned. He was succeeded by Babu Shyamswarup Bhatnagar.

Wards.

221. The total number of Jagirs under the supervision of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year 1942–43 was 18. Owing to disagreement over the mangement of a temple brought about by party feelings its supervision was taken by the Court of Wards. Five Jagirs were released from supervision during the year, thus leaving only 14 at the close of the year.

In the year 1943–44 two Jagirs were taken under the management and none released. The total number remaining under the management at the close of the year was 16.

General condition of wards.

222. Three wards are receiving education at the Pinhey Nobles' High School. One son of a ward is receiving medical training at the King Edward Medical School, Indore. The same boys were receiving education at the close of the year 1943–44.

Income and Expenditure.

223. The income of all the wards during the year 1942–43 was Rs. 23,280 as against Rs. 27,564 during the past year. The drop in income was due to the release of Jagirs from management. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,264/– as against Rs. 15,367/– in the past year. The figure of expenditure includes the refunding of the balance to the credit of Jagirdars who were released from supervision. The income and expenditure during the year 1943–44 were Rs. 24,046 and Rs. 18,893 respectively. The total balance to the credit of all the wards at the close of 1943–44 was Rs. 16,999 as against Rs. 13,609 during the last year.

224. The wards, who are still continuing under the supervision, were taken under the management with a debt of Rs. 55,160/– out-standing against them. Out of this a sum of Rs. 32,782/– was paid upto the close of the year 1942–43 leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 22,378/–.

A sum of Rs. 3,477/- was paid towards the liquidation of debt and in the case of a Jagirdar whose son is receiving medical training a loan of Rs. 550/-, had to be raised. Thus the indebtedness at the close of the year was brought down to Rs. 18,951/- from Rs. 22,378/--

Commission.

225. The State recovers a commission of 5% on realisation and maintains a Central staff for management. The amount of commission recovered was Rs. 1,219/- in 1943-44 as against Rs. 1,180/- in the past year. While the expenses amounted to Rs. 1,131/-- as against Rs. 993/-- in the preceding year.

226. The following statement contains a brief account of each ward remaining under supervision at the close of the years 1942-1943 and 1943-1944:--

No.	Name of Thikana or Jagir.	Name of Wards.	Age	Why management taken.	Date of taking charge.	Income as per demand list (Jamabandi)		Debt.	
						At the time of taking charge Rs.	In 1942-43 Rs.	At the time of taking charge Rs.	In 1942-43 Rs.
1	Ambirama.	Shambhu-singh.	43	Insanity.	13/12/30	3690	5393	2699	...
2	Devad.	Bharat-Singh.	17	Minority.	20/1/35	4184	4438	8731	1269
3		Amritrao.	57	Indebted-ness.	19/10/36	1592	1599	2600	1450
4	Hadiji-ka Piplia.	Mashir-Uddin.	35	,,	23/6/33	1850	1704	10572	2055
5	Semli.	Motibai.	63	Widow-hood.	6/2/29	1085	1539	...	...
6	Ghodawad.	Gordhan-dan.	30	Indebted-ness.	29/10/30	571	800	3387	...
7		Devisingh.	32	Minority & bad conduct.	22/7/25	350	447	...	...

No.	Name of Thikana or Jagir.	Name of Ward.	Age.	Why management taken.	Date of taking charge.	Income as per demand list (Jamabandi.)		Debt.	
						At the time of taking charge Rs.	In 1942-43 Rs.	At the time of taking charge Rs.	In 1942-43 Rs.
8		Gordhandas.	18	Minority.	14/6/34	382	520	1975	1674
9	Chiklad.	Dungarsingh.	22	,,	27/3/34	167	394	...	...
10		Ambadas	33	Indebtedness.	8/2/36	175	446	1500	1175
11	Mokhampura.	Shambhusingh.	11	Minority	4/12/39	750	752	1700	1012
12		Chandmal.	21	,,	31/3/37	...	...	291	...
13	Badodia.	Bhomsingh.	35	Insanity.	19/10/41	1105	1104	543	543
14	Kangarh.	Chandra-Bijaysingh.	8	Minority.	21/12/41	1927	2270	2750	1750
15	Pandawa.	Shambhusingh.	25	Indebtedness.	9/8/40	671	706	12112	11450
16	Laxmiji Temple Jagir.	Purandasji.	61	Death of Sevak Shivshankarji.	15/12/41	3971	3971	...	...
17	Bardia.	Bhagvatsingh.	25	Death of Thakur Daulatsingh.	10/7/42	4550	4550	6300	...
18		Manoharlal Brahmin.	16	Minority.	11/4/42	76	76	...	...
19		Ramghat Temple of Darzian.		Mis-management	28/1/43	...	...	...	...

No.	Name of Thikana or Jagir.	Name of Ward.	Age.	Why management taken.	Date of taking charge.	Income as per demand list (Jamabandi).		Debt.	
						At the time of taking charge Rs.	In 1943-44 Rs.	At the time of taking charge Rs.	In 1943-44 Rs.
1	Ambirama.	Shambhu-singh.	44	Insanity.	13/12/30	3690	6775	2699	...
2	Devad.	Bharat-Singh.	18	Minority.	20/1/35	4184	4693	8731	...
3		Amritrao.	58	Indebted-ness.	19/10/36	1592	1751	2600	2000
4	Hadiji-ka Piplia.	Mashiruddin.	36	"	23/6/33	1850	1739	10572	1800
5	Semli.	Motibai.	64	Widow-hood.	6/2/29	1085	1881	...	...
6		Gordhandas.	19	Minroity	14/6/34	382	642	1975	1574
7		Ambadas	34	Indebted ness	8/2/36	175	571	1500	1125
8	Mokham-pura.	Shambhu-singh.	12	Minority.	4/12/39	750	747	1700	750
9	Badodia.	Bhomsingh.	36	Insanity.	19/10/41	1105	1106	543	...
10	Kangarh.	Chandra Vijayasingh.	9	Minority.	21/12/41	1927	3800	2750	250
11	Pandawa.	Shambhu-singh.	26	Indebted-ness.	9/8/40	671	890	12122	11450
12		Manoharlal Brahmin.	17	Minority.	11/4/42	76	109	...	...
13	Sanchai.	Chandmal.	22	"	31/3/37	...	7	291	...
14	Sakarkhedi.	Widow of Narsingdan.	25	Widow-hood.	28/3/44	1500	1500	8300	8300
15		Jaskunwar.	22	"	5/6/44	723	723	914	914
16		Ramghat Temple of Darzian.		Mis-management.	28/1/43	...	...	...	...

Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha.

227. There was no activity of the Sabha in the State during the period under report. The secretary carries on routine work. There was reported only one case of breach of marriage rules by Barethji during the year 1942–43. A fine of Rs. 200/– was inflicted upon him. Rs. 135/8/-- were recovered toward fines leaving an unrecovered balance of Rs. 790/8/–. No case of any breach of rules was registered during the year 1943–44. Out of the arrears of fine Rs. 600/– were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 190/8/–.

228. The number of routine matters registered and disposed of during the years 1942–43 and 1943–44 is given below:–

Marriages 1942-43.

Pending at the end of the year.	Description of castes	Pending from last year	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.
6	Rajputs and Charans.	10	20	30	24

Marriages 1943–44.

10	Rajputs and Charans.	6	30	36	26

As the customary Mosar was stopped under the Nukta Act no matters were registered under death ceremonies nor any breach was brought to notice.

Printing Press and Stationery.

229. The State Accountant continued to be in charge of the Printing Press. The Press does all the State printing work including State Gazette and State Calendar and no printing fee is chargeable from the departments. Light and emergent printing work of the public is also done in the press. Double shift can do all the printing work of the public. Press.

230. The income from private printing, book binding and sale of stationery during the year 1943–44 was Rs. 1,679/-- as against Rs. 1,632/14/– during the past year. The expenditure on the department during 1943--44 was Rs. 2,368/– as against Rs. 2,288/-- in the preceding year. Income and expenditure.

Stationery.

231. During the period under report the supply of stationery was controlled by the Government of India. The controller of stationery Calcutta did his best to meet our demand. Some varieties of white paper and heavier brown paper required for ledger and cash books were not available. Local paper making industry was also encouraged by guaranteeing to purchase a fixed quota. The finish of local paper was not good. A loan was advanced by the State for purchase of a paper glazing machinery but due to war it was not available. The statiionery purchased during the year 1943--44 was worth Rs. 8,672/- as against Rs. 7,201/- last year.

Old Record Office.

232. Attached to Mahakma Khas there is a record office under the charge of Mr. Jayantilal D. Parekh. Accounts and the Land records are kept separate from the general records under the charge of the respective heads of the departments. 10 offices sent 1775 files pertaining to them during the year 1943–44 as against 3,055/- during the last year.

Muafi Cases.

233. Out of the Muafi cases registered with Mahakma Khas, proceedings were taken only in 116 cases in the year 1942–43; of these 84 cases dealing with 1819 bighas of land were decided. 888 bighas of land were confiscated and included in Khalsa area, 85 bighas reverted to the donor Jagirdar and 946 bighas were allowed to remain with the successors of the grantees. Remaining 32 cases were proceeded with in the year 1943--44 out of which 12 were decided leaving a balance of 20. 69 bighas of land were confiscated while the holding of 65 bighas was decided in favour of Muafidar. As the Settlement Operations were in progress, no new case was dealt with by the Mahakma Khas. All cases which number 1353 were transferred to Settlement Department for disposal under rules framed for the purpose.

The State Gazette.

234. Pandit Ganeshlal, the Gazette Superintendent, assisted by Pandit Ganpatrao is in charge of the printing and publishing of the State Gazette. The publication is

monthly and a copy is sent to the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States and to States who observe reciprocity with this State.

Nigran Karkhanajat.

235. Maharaj Hari Harnath Singh continued to hold the charge of the household departments during the period under report.

(I) Stable:- A Daroga looks after the stable. He is responsible to the household officer for the proper care of the horses, elephants, tongas and Buggies kept in the State. There were 59 horses in the stable at the commencement of the year 1942-43. Three were born, two were purchased and one was transferred from the Body Guard. Two died during the year and two were disposed of otherwise. Thus total number of horses in the stable at the close of the year was 61. Tonga and horses for those State officials who are entitled to them are supplied from the stable. A tonga shed was added to the stable during the year. The total expenses on the stable during the year were Rs. 26,566/- as against Rs. 19,185/- in the last year. The excess in expenditure was due to high prices of gram.

At the close of the year 1943-44 there were 62 horses in the stable. The expenses during the year were Rs. 30,446/- owing to abnormal prices of gram and grass as against an estimate of Rs. 27,729/-

(2) Guests:- The expenses on guests during the year 1943-44 were Rs. 15,809/-- as against Rs. 12,496/- during the preceding year.

(3) Farrash Khana:- The expenses under the head during the year 1943--44 were Rs. 13,908/- as against Rs. 11,000/-- during the past year. The increase in exdenditure was due to some electric fittings, purchase of furniture etc.

(4) The State armoury continued to be under the supervision of Kamdar Khasgi. Under him there is a supervisor and a Mistri with necessary staff

to keep armoury in perfect order. During the whole period under report there was negligible supply of cartridges.

Motor Cars.

236. Mr. H. Pestonji continued to hold charge of the Superintendent Motor Garage during the period under report. No new cars or lorries were brought in the year 1942-43. Almost all the cars are old models. They entail heavy replacements. The totale expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,856/- as against Rs. 15,958/- in the past year. The consumption of petrol was 3,801 gallons as against 3,337 gallons during the past year. The total mileage done was 52,899.

One new Lease Lend Ford lorry was purchased during the year 1943-44. Owing to the marriage ceremony of Shree Baiji Sahiba there was heavy call on motor cars resulting in excessive wear and tear. The total expenditure on motors including the price of the new lorry during the year was Rs. 30,252/-.

Gardens.

237. Munshi Fatehlalji Khasgiwala continued to work as Superintendent State Gardens till 21st December, 1943 when Thakur Arjunsingh took over the charge from him. Shreeman Yuvraj Mansinghji Garden was fitted with an electric water pump which liberated the halis for improvements in the Garden. The activities of the Garden staff were extended outside the garden compound to mango trees plantation on the road lying between the Garden and the Palace. The Palace garden and the Kothi garden are well looked after. The total amount of expenditure on gardens during the year 1943-44 was 5,561 as against Rs. 4,800/- during the preceding year.

Motor Service.

238. Public motor services were operating during the period under report on four important routes in the State leading to Mandsaur, Neemuch, Dhariawad and Banswara. Partabgarh-Mandsaur service was irregular on several occasions owing to the old model of Diesal oil buses and

non-availability of parts. The arrivals to Partabgarh were often as late as mid-night and at times either the passengers had to walk down or to remain on road till the arrival of another bus. The other services were also not regular for want of petrol and tyres and tubes. The total income from the registration and license fees amounted to Rs. 6,727/- during the year 1943-44 as against Rs. 4,983/- in the past year.

Partabgarh-Kheda Road.

239. No funds from the Central Road Fund were received during the period under report. No further progress in the construction of the road was made. Only a sum of Rs. 1,397/- was spent in adding more spans to the first bridge on this road because the over-flow of Nala had washed away the sides of the bridge.

Ginning Factory.

240. The factory was working as usual with twenty gins during the ginning season which was from four to five months. The average number of daily labourers employed during the year 1943-44 was 30 as against the same in the past year. The ratio of export of unginned cotton during the year 1943-44 was about 30% of the cotton ginned in the factory as against 10% during the past year. The variation in the percentage of export depends upon rise or fall in the produce in more remote districts and bigger margin of difference in the prices ruling at Ratlam as compared with those in the factory. The total number of bales of 400 lbs. ginned in the year 1943-44 was 1,407 as against 1,305 in the past year.

Electric Power House.

241. Mr. Rathore, the Electrical Engineer in-charge, continued to look after the Power House during the period under report. Although control measures for the supply of crude oil were inevitable owing to war conditions, the quota of oil for the Power House was too little with the result that even in hot months it was not possible to run the engines during day time except for some days and for limited number of hours. The Great War now being over, the Proprietor should now find out ways and means to make full use of the energy generated.

Pensions.

242. There were 101 pensioners on the pension list at the commencement of the year 1942–43. 14 new pensioners were added thus making a total of 115; out of which two died during the year leaving 113 pensioners at the close of the year.

The amount provided in the budget for Pensions and Provident Fund during the year was Rs. 11,015/– as against Rs. 10,500/– in the past year. The amount actually spent on Pensions and Provident Fund was Rs. 10,264/– and Rs. 720/– respectively as against Rs. 9,520/– and Rs. 640/– of the last year.

One pensioner was added and four died during the year, thus the total number on the list at the close of 1943–44 was 110. The amount provided in the Budget was Rs. 12,000/– and the actual spent both on Pensions and Provident Fund was Rs. 11,264/–.

Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Saheb Mansinghji Club.

243. The club is situated in the State Garden styled after Shreeman Late Maharaj Kumar Sahib Mansinghji. The club has a constitution of its own under which members are enlisted and its working is regulated. It provides facilities both for in–door and out–door games. Spirit of good will and co–operation pervades in all activities of the club.

Vishwanath Singh,
Dewan, Partabgarh State.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

List of Officials in the Partabgarh State during the years 1942-43 and 1943-44.
(Samvat Years 1999 and 2000).

Name of Officials.	Appointment.	Date of joining service.
1. Rao Sahib C. M. Shroff B. A.	Dewan.	12-10-42
2. Shah Manaklal, B. A. LL, B.	Naib Dewan and District & Sessions Judge.	1-8-19
3. Shah Mannalal.	Kamdar Khasgi..	5-7-05
4. Mr. Hemchandra Sogani, B. SC., L L. B. Advocate High Court.	High Court Judge	26-12-38
5. Mr. Phirozshah Fardoonji.	Private Secretary to His Highness.	12-2-25
6. Babu Mohanlal Agrawal, B. A., LL. B.	Civil and Criminal Judge.	1-2-22
7. Lala Piarelal.	Revenue and Settlement officer.	8-5-41
8. Babu Shyamswarupji.	"	10-9-43
9. Dr. Jiwanlal Parekh, L. M. & S. (Bombay).	Medical Officer	19-1-26
10. Shah Amritlal.	State Accountant.	10-12-17
11. Maharaj Balwant Singh.	Superintendent of Customs and Excise.	1-2-13
12. Munshi Fatehlal.	Treasury Officer.	21-5-05
13, Purohit Jagdishlal.	Superintendent of Police.	13-4-25
14. Mr. W. G. Kale, B. A.	Educational Officer.	23-7-23
15. Dr. Gopinath, L. C. P. & S. (Calcutta).	Palace Physician.	4-11-39
16. Dr. Miss V. R. Modak, L.C.P. & S (Bombay).	Lady Doctor-in-charge Shree Bhuvneshwari Devi Zenana Hospital.	19-12-38
17. Maharaj Hariharnath Singh.	Officer Nigran-Karkhanajat.	8-1-42
18. Mr. Samuel Stephens.	Veterinary Surgeon..	1-4-42
19. Mr. Chandmal, B. A., L L. B.	Secretary Municipal Committee.	1-10-32
20. Pt. Badrinarain Sharma.	Officer-in-charge Public Works Department.	18-1-42
21. Mr. Natwarlal Jha.	"	10-8-43

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Partabgarh State during the years 1942-43 and 1943-44.

Description.	Remarks.
Acts adopted from British Indian Legislature.	
1. The Indian Penal Code, (Act VI of 1860).	
2. The Criminal Procedure Code, (Act V of 1898).	
3. The Civil Procedure Code, (Act V of 1908).	
4. The Indian Evidence Act. (I of 1872).	
5. The Indian Limitation Act, (IX of 1908).	
6. The Indian Stamp Act, (II of 1899).	
7. The Indian Court Fees Act, (VII of 1870).	
8. The Indian Registration Act, (XVI of 1908).	
9. The Indian Contract Act, (XVI of 1872).	
10. The Specific Relief Act, (I of 1877).	
11. The Public Gambling Act, (III of 1867).	
12. The Indian Police Act, (V of 1861).	
13. The Defence of India Act and Rules.	
14. The Foreigners Registration Act and Rules.	
15. The Tyre Rationing Order and the Motor Spirit Rationing Order.	
16. The Sugar Control Order.	
Acts from British India, followed in the spirit.	
17. Probate and Administration Act.	
18. The Indian Succession Act.	
19. The Guardians and Wards Act, (VIII of 1890).	
20. The Whipping Act, (IV of 1909).	
21. The Legal Practitioners Act, (XVIIIof 1879).	
22. The Negotiable Instrument Act, (XXVI of 1881).	
23. Law of Torts.	
24. Boilers Inspection Act.	
Acts adopted from Provincial Legislatures.	
25. The U. P. Jail Manual.	
26. The U. P. High Court Rules and Orders for the Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts.	
27. The Criminal Tribes Act, (VI of 1914) and the Rules for the reclamation of Criminal Tribes, Rajputana and Central India.	

Description.	Remarks.
28. The Bombay Abkari Act, (V of 1878).	
29. The U. P. Registration Manual.	
30. The Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha Rules.	
Local Laws.	
31. The Kalambandi Umravan.	
32. Court of Wards Rules.	
33. The Revenue Code.	
34. Patwari and Kanungo Rules.	
35. Rules regarding the concessions granted to cultivators and others on land improvement made with or without the aid of Taccavi Loans.	
36. The Forest Rules.	
37. The Customs Rules.	
38. Kine House Rules.	
39. Hackney Carriage Rules.	
40. Treasure Trove Rules.	
41. Shikar Rules.	
42. Motor Rules.	
43. The Partabgarh Municipal Act.	
44. Partabgarh State Law relating to opium and other intoxicating Drugs.	
45. Rules relating to Registration of Arms.	
46. Rules regulating the sale of gunpowder.	
47. Rules relating to registration of cycles.	
48. Rules prohibiting slaughter of cows.	
49. Rules regulating the evacuation of leased houses in possession of tenants having left State territory.	
50. Rules prohibiting the slaughter of she-goats.	
51. The Ginning Factory Rules.	
52. The Kanthal Gram Panchayat Act.	
53. The Nukta Act.	
54. Rules relating to the grant of licenses for wireless Receivers.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and Discipline of the Police Force for the year 1942-43 (Samvat 1999).

Description.	No. of Stations.	Number of outposts.	Chowkies.	No. of Police in Paraganas.						Punishments.				Number rewarded.		Number able to read and write.		No. of officers and men recruited during the year.		Remarks.
				Saction-ed Strength		Actual Strength.		Vacan-cies												
				Officers.	Men	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Degraded.	Dismissed.	Punished depart-mentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By Money.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Executive Police.	3	7	4	29	163	27	151	2	12	1	15	45	...	1	...	25	23	1	20	* Inclusive of Temporary Police.
Armed Police.	...	...	...	*14	*115	13	91	1	24	...	25	30	..	...	...	7	7	4	17	
Body Guard.	...	..	...	1	20	1	18	....	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	10	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and Discipline of the Police Force for the year 1943-44 (Samvat 2000).

Description.	No. of Stations.	Number of outposts.	Chowkies.	No. of Police in Paraganas.						Punishments.				Number rewarded.		Number able to read and write.		No. of officers and men recruited during the year.		Remarks.
				Sanctioned Strength.		Actual Strength.		Vacancies												
				Officers.	Men	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Degraded.	Dismissed.	Punished departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By Money.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Executive Police.	3	7	4	29	163	27	148	2	15	...	3	25	...	2	...	25	23	...	24	* Inclusive of Temporary Police and Palace Guard.
Armed Police.	...	...	...	*16	*101	16	73	...	28	...	21	40	1	...	...	9	7	3	35	
Body Guard.	...	..	...	1	20	1	20	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Partabgarh State with reference to the accused involved in all Cognizable Crimes for the year 1942–43, (Samvat 1999).

Police Stations.	No of accused under arrest at the close of the past year. Either under police custody or judicial lock-up or on bail.	No. of accused arrested in the present year	Total number of column Nos. 2 and 3.	Persons released u/s 166 Cr. P. C.	No. of accused released by the Magistrate before Judgment.	No. of persons tried out in the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No. of accused remained pending trial at the close of the year.	No. of accused remained pending investigation at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kotwali..... ...	39	213	252	63	16	85	59	26	88	...	
Sakhthali.....	15	60	75	19	1	24	15	9	25	6	
Deogarh.....	12	16	28	...	...	20	8	12	8	...	
Th. Dhamotar. ...	5	46	51	1	6	35	29	6	3	6	
Th. Arnod.	6	12	18	2	2	10	8	2	4	...	
Th. Raipur	6	16	22	5	3	9	9	...	4	1	
Th. Achlaoda.....	...	4	4	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	
Th. Salamgarh.....	2	9	11	3	...	5	5	...	...	3	
Th. Sakhtali.....	5	1	6	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Total.....	90	377	467	98	28	192	134	58	133	16	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Partabgarh State with reference to the accused involved in all Cognizable Crimes for the year 1943-44, (Samvat 2000).

Police Stations.	No of accused under arrest at the close of the past year. Either under police custody or judicial lock-up or on bail.	No. of accused arrested in the present year.	Total number of column Nos. 2 and 3.	Persons released u/s 166 Cr. P. C.	No. of accused released by the Magistrate before Judgment.	No. of persons tried out in the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No. of accused remained pending trial at the close of the year.	No. of accused remained pending investigation at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kotwali.....	89	222	311	83	32	120	95	25	61	15	
Sakhthali.....	31	79	110	34	2	37	23	14	34	...	
Deogarh.....	8	83	91	23	...	15	10	5	36	3	
Th. Dhamotar. ...	9	58	67	15	12	28	24	4	10	17	
Th. Arnod.	4	24	28	9	2	13	9	4	4	2	
Th. Raipur	5	28	33	...	2	6	5	1	21	4	
Th. Salamgarh.....	3	6	9	...	...	6	6	....	...	3	
Th. Sakhtali.....	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Total.....	149	501	650	164	50	226	173	53	166	44	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the investigation and disposal of all Cognizable Crimes for the year 1942–43, (Samvat 2000).

Number of cases pending from previous year.	Reported in the present year.	Total of Column Nos. 1 and 2.	No. of cases in which investigation was refused.	Expunged as false	Result of cases in the Court.				Untraced.	No. of cases remained pending investigation at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Challaned.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
204	634	838	38	99	200	84	50	66	279	222	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the investigation and disposal of all Cognizable Crimes for the year 1943–44, (Samvat 2000).

Number of cases pending from previous year.	Reported in the present year.	Total of Column Nos. 1 and 2.	No. of cases in which investigation was refused.	Expunged as false	Result of cases in the Court.				Untraced.	No. of cases remained pending investigation at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Challaned.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
222	708	930	84	78	201	80	37	84	280	287	

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made with reference to all cognizable crimes for the year 1942-43, (Samvat 1999).

No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No of cases in which property was recovered.	Value of stolen property.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recoveries with reference to property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
332	161	23,285/-	6.027/-	25·9%	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made with reference to all cognizable crimes for the year 1943–44, (Samvat 2000).

No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No of cases in which property was recovered.	Value of stolen property.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recoveries with reference to property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
432	191	38,650/-	14,246/-	36·86%	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1942-43, (Samvat 1999).

Name of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of,					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Raj Sabha.	10	7	...	9	...		..	...	17	9	..	1	8	...	...	...	
Faujdari Court.	212	215	27	138	103	18	...	...	245	259	75	75	103	9	6	18	
Revenue office, (2nd class Magistracy).	97	140	86	131	43	106	.	...	282	366	53	84	117	...	2	110	
Total. ...	319	362	113	278	146	124	...	...	544	634	128	160	228	9	8	128	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1943-44, (Samvat 2000).

Name of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Raj Sabha.	7	5	...	7	...	...	..	...	9	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	
Faujdari Court.	215	202	18	126	75	12	...	...	259	213	62	70	71	7	...	21	
Revenue office, (2nd class Magistracy).	140	160	110	113	14	139	..	...	366	266	103	72	82	...	13	106	
Total. ...	362	367	128	246	89	151	...	...	634	486	165	144	158	7	13	127	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the results of appeals and revisions against decisions passed by criminal courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1942-43, (Samvat 1999).

Tribunals.	No. of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court.	10	2	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Sessions Court.	9	....	...	7	5	...	...	2	2	..	...	2	2	....		...	...	
District Magistrate's Court.	3	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	22	6	2	14	10	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	....	.	2	2	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the results of appeals and revisions against decisions passed by criminal courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1943-44, (Samvat 2000).

Tribunals.	No. of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc. ordered		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court.	7	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Sessions Court.	10	...	...	6	6	4	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate's Court.	3	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	20	...	...	15	11	5	3	1	1	7	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...

APPENDIX IX.

Civil Work. Nature and value of suits on the original side filed and disposed of by the various courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1942–43, (Samvat 1999).

Tribunals.	Pending from preceding year.		Filed during the year, or received by transfer or remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the close of the year.		Total Value.	Classification of suits filed during the year 1942–43. Nature of Suits			Valuation of suits in column 14.					Disposal of suits.				Value.	Average duration of suits in days.	Remarks.
	1941–42.	1942–43.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1941–42.	1942–43		Relating to land.	Relating to money transactions.	Relating to other rights.	Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 but under Rs. 500	Above Rs. 500 but under Rs. 1000	Above Rs. 1000 but under Rs. 5000.	Above Rs. 5000	Exparte.	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Raj Sabha.	...	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	80,000	466	
Civil Judge.	95	95	123	112	218	207	123	121	95	86	17,316	40	41	31	4	31	4	2	...	14	25	28	54	31,640	317	
Small Causes Court.	152	112	403	332	555	444	443	355	112	89	19,417	...	332	...	289	43	..	..	...	74	132	•	149	18,700	111	
Total.	247	208	527	444	774	652	566	477	208	175	116733	40	373	31	293	74	4	2	1	88	157	28	204	130340	...	

APPENDIX IX.

Civil Work. Nature and value of suits on the original side filed and disposed of by the various courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1943–44, (Samvat 2000).

Tribunals.	Pending from preceding year.		Filed during the year, or received by transfer or remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the close of the year.		Total Value.	Classification of suits filed during the year 1943–44. Nature of Suits			Valuation of suits in column 14.					Disposal of suits.				Value.	Average duration of suits in days.	Remarks.
	1942–43.	1943–44.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1942–43.	1943–44.		Relating to land.	Relating to money transactions.	Relating to other rights.	Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 but under Rs. 500	Above Rs. 500 but under Rs. 1000	Above Rs. 1000 but under Rs. 5000.	Above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Raj Sabha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Judge.	95	86	112	132	207	218	121	114	86	104	20,708	39	48	45	6	37	3	2	...	12	22	32	48	15,092	267	
Small Causes Court.	112	89	332	325	444	414	355	344	89	70	22,655	...	325	...	287	38	..	...	...	73	135	3	133	18,433	115	
Total.	207	175	444	457	651	632	476	458	175	174	43,363	39	373	45	293	75	3	2	...	85	157	35	181	33,525	...	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work. Result of applications for execution of decrees in the Partabgarh State for the year 1942-43, (Samvat 1999).

Tribunals	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Civil Judge's Court.	195	172	17,177	382	382	26,962	577	554	44,139	405	444	33,704	172	110	10,435	53	28	29	
Revenue Court.	263	195	11,547	187	211	13,802	450	406	25,349	255	243	11,653	195	163	13,696	30	55	78	
Total.	453	367	28,724	569	593	40,764	1027	960	69,488	660	687	45,357	367	273	24,131	83	83	107	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work. Result of applications for execution of decrees in the Partabgarh State for the year 1943-44, (Samvat 2000).

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Civil Judge's Court.	172	110	10,435	382	255	18,896	554	365	29,331	444	260	18,030	110	105	11,301	41	31	33	
Revenue Court.	195	163	13,696	211	273	19,315	406	436	33,011	243	225	6,783	163	211	26,228	94	46	71	
Total.	367	273	24,131	593	528	38,211	960	801	62,342	687	485	24,813	273	316	37,529	135	77	104	

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the result of Civil Appeals instituted and disposed of in the various courts of the Partabgarh State during the year 1942-43, (Samvat 1999).

Tribunal.	Pending from last year.		Admitted.		Total.		Disposed of.									Pending at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	1940-41.	1941-42.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1941-42.	1942-43.	Applications rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Quashed	Further inquiry ordered.	Compounded.	Total. 1941-42	Total. 1942-43.	1941-42.	1942-43.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court.	7	1	10	32	17	33	4	15	3	2	...	1	...	16	25	1	8	
District Judge's Court (Raj Sabha).	4	2	18	25	22	27	...	10	5	7	...	2	...	20	24	2	3	
Total.	11	3	28	57	39	60	4	25	8	9	...	3	...	36	49	3	11	

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the result of Civil Appeals instituted and disposed of in the various courts of the Partabgarh State during the year 1943-44, (Samvat 2000).

Tribunals.	Pending from last year.		Admitted.		Total.		Disposed of.									Pending at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	1942-43	1943-44.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1942-43.	1943-44.	Applications rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Quashed.	Further inquiry ordered.	Compounded.	Total. 1942-43	Total. 1943-44	1942-43.	1943-44.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court.	1	8	32	23	33	31	2	19	1	4	1	1	...	25	28	8	3	
District Judge's Court (Raj Sabha).	2	3	25	20	27	23	...	14	3	6	...	...	...	24	23	3	...	
Total.	3	11	57	43	60	54	2	33	4	10	1	1	...	49	51	11	3	

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Partabgarh State during the year 1942–43, (Samvat 1999).

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Partabgarh.	1	47	108	158	155	43	39	40	6842	2 months.	Two prisoners died during the year, one of pneumonia & the other of dysentry.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Partabgarh State during the year 1943-44, (Samvat 2000).

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Partabgarh.	1	40	105	155	145	39	31	43	7471	20 days.	

APPENDIX XIII.

Register of documents in the Partabgarh State during the year 1942–43, (Samvat 1999).

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Partabgarh city Sub Registrar.	195	231	91	117	59	67	22	21	...	2	23	24	195	231	129334	149069	...	...	...	...	
Sub Registrar District.	17	25	1	4	3	14	6	4	...	...	7	3	17	25	4137	3877	...	...	...	...	
Total.	212	256	92	121	62	81	28	25	...	2	30	27	212	256	133471	152946	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XIII.

Register of documents in the Partabgarh State during the year 1943–44, (Samvat 2000).

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Partabgarh city Sub Registrar.	231	249	117	118	67	97	21	4	2	1	24	28	231	248	149069	233384	...	...	...	...	
Sub Registrar District.	25	32	4	4	14	20	4	2	...	...	3	6	25	32	3877	7767	...	...	...	...	
Total.	256	281	121	122	81	117	25	6	2	1	27	34	256	280	152946	241151	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1942-43, (Samvat 1999).

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgages.	92	76,210	382	121	69,281	473	
Sale deeds	62	36,423	251	81	47,257	312	
Wills.	28	6,245	133	25	9,700	128	
Money bonds. ...	...	...	...	2	4,693	6	
Miscellaneous. ...	30	14,593	119	27	22,015	105	
Total. ...	212	1,33,471	885	256	1,52,946	1,024	
Expenditure. ...			347			396	
Net profit.			538			628	

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1943-44, (Samvat 2000).

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgages.	121	69,281	473	122	78,626	488	
Sale deeds	81	47,257	312	117	1,05,826	506	
Wills.	25	9,700	128	6	625	18	
Money bonds. ...	2	4,693	6	1	500	22	
Miscellaneous. ...	27	22,015	105	34	55,574	157	
Total. ...	256	1,52,946	1,024	280	2,41,151	1,191	
Expenditure. ...			396			428	
Net profit.			628			763	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the revenue of the Partabgarh State for the year 1942-43, (Samvat 1999).

No.	Major Heads of Income.	Budget Estimate, for 1942-43.	Actuals for 1942-43.	Actuals for 1941-42.	Remarks.
	A. ORDINARY.				
1.	Land Revenue. ...	2,41,400	2,55,463	2,49,923	
2.	Tribute from Jagirdars.	23,100	23,827	23,262	
3.	Customs. ...	1,45,850	2,24,907	1,64,179	
4.	Judicial. ...	17,000	18,513	16,689	
5.	Excise. ...	1,26,200	1,59,740	1,16,086	
6.	Rent and Sales. ...	3,000	4,509	5,470	
7.	Court of Wards. ...	1,250	1,318	1,436	
8.	Walter-krit Committee ...	500	136	656	
9.	Printing Press. ...	600	1,633	1,160	
10.	Forests. ...	11,700	19,308	13,484	
11.	Gardens ...	300	362	456	
12.	Miscellaneous. ...	2,500	6,247	4,128	
13.	Road Tax. ...	7,500	7,486	8,310	
14	Tila (Succession fee) ...	500	1,494	638	
	Total. ...	5,81,400	7,24,943	6,05,877	
	B. EXTRA-ORDINARY.				
1.	Taccavi. ..	2,000	2,259	2,219	
2.	Refund. ...	2,000	2,977	8,358	
3.	Realisation of Loans. ...	10,500	24,065	12,238	
4.	Interest.	300	623	544	
5.	Incidental. ...	1,700	10,237	2,842	
6.	Marriage Reserved Fund.	...	10,000	...	
	Total. ...	16,500	50,161	26,201	
	Total A and B.	5,97,900	7,75,104	6,32,078	
7.	Debt. ...	...	...	60,000	
	Grand Total. ...	5,97,900	7,75,104	6,92,078	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Partabgarh State for the year 1942–43 (Samvat 1999).

No.	Heads of expenditure.	Budget estimate for 1942-43.	Actuals for 1942–43.	Actuals for 1941–42.	Remarks.
	A. ORDINARY.				
1.	Khasgi (Civil List).				
	1. Khasgi. ...	59,000	59,964	60,100	
	2. Incidental. ...	25,000	53,076	51,194	
	3. Motors. ...	10,000	14,856	15,958	
	4. Guests. ...	6,410	9,166	10,063	
	5. Silekhana. ...	2,500	3,813	4,848	
	6. Farashkhana. ...	7,500	6,174	...	
	7. Festivals. ...	3,000	2,380	...	
	8. Dikshaguru. ...	360	360	360	
	9. P. Suraynarayan. ...	360	360	...	
	10. Shikarkhana. ...	3,664	3,760	...	
	Total....	1,17,794	1,53,909	1,42,523	
2.	Administration.				
	1. Raj Family. ...	86,340	84,846	78,600	
	2. Government Tribute.	27,500	27,500	27,500	
	3. (a) Mahekma Khas. ...	20,400	20,605	17,561	
	(b) Record Office. ...	1,452	1,389	1,225	
	4. Accounts Office. ...	3,208	3,322	3,275	
	5. Revenue Dept. ...	32,950	33,879	31,910	
	6. Treasury. ...	2,262	2,321	2,230	
	7. Customs Dept. ...	14,132	14,693	13,330	
	8. Judicial Dept. ...	19,053	19,014	17,181	
	9. Police Dept. ...	58,412	52,199	57,560	
	10. Public Works Dept. .	36,324	65,928	25,682	
	11. Medical Dept. ...	16,436	15,689	14,794	
	12 Education Dept. ...	28,733	28,106	27,456	
	13. Forests Dept. ...	1,952	2,116	5,799	
	14. Excise Dept. ...	6,740	7,811	5,920	
	15. Court of Wards. ...	950	993	891	
	16 Pensions. ...	11,015	10,984	10,160	
	17. Posts and Telephone.	1,757	1,829	2,702	
	18. Contributions ...	1,300	1,109	1,139	
	19. Walterkrit Committee.	112	106	88	
	20. Printing Press. ...	2,229	2,288	1,872	
	21. Gardens. ...	5,200	4,800	4,089	

APPENDIX XV.

Continued.

No.	Heads of expenditure. ...	Budget estimate for 1942-43.	Actuals. for 1942-43.	Actuals for 1941-42.	Remarks.
	22 Nigran Karkhanajat.				
	(a) Office Establishment.	1,812	1831	1,724	
	(b) Stables. ...	21,223	26,566	19,185	
	(c) Guests. ...	3,600	5,330	...	
	(d) Farrashkhana. ...	5,914	4,260	19,026	
	(e) Festivals. ...	6,000	6,940	10,101	
	(f) Charity ...	4,000	4,225	3,807	
	(g) Chobdar & Chaprasis.	1,100	1,208	1,083	
	23 Sadavarat. ...	1,500	1,500	1,553	
	24. Incidental :–				
	(a) Ceremonials. ...	...	9,829	6,757	
	(b) Donations. ...	11,000	1,981	8,787	
	(c) Political. ..	...	935	3,160	
	(d) Miscellaneous. ..	...	1,044	942	
	(e) Bai Sahiba's betrothal.	...	...	69,921	
	25. Marriage Reserve. ...	11,000	2,230	11,204	
	Total.	5,63,400	6,21,314	6,50,737	
	B. EXTRA ORDINARY.				
	1. (a) Taccavi. ...	2,000.	2,300	1,485	
	(b) Loan. ...	7,000	1,16,124	22,743	
	2. Refund ...	2,500	1,989	3,136	
	3. Payment of Debt. ...	23,000	62,400	...	
	4 Price Control.	...	910	...	
	5. Census. ...	...	...	147	
	Total. ...	34,500	1,83,723	27,511	
	Grand Total. ...	5,97,900	8,05,037	6,78,248	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the revenue of the Partabgarh State for the year 1943-44, (Samvat 2000).

No.	Major Heads of Income.	Budget Estimate, for 1943-44.	Actuals for 1943-44.	Actuals for 1942-43.	Remarks.
	A. ORDINARY.				
1.	Land Revenue. ...	2,49,000	2,72,371	2,55,463	
2.	Tribute from Jagirdars. ...	21,600	21,103	23,827	
3.	Customs. ...	1,60,000	2,64,487	2,24,907	
4.	Judicial. ...	17,000	18,734	18,513	
5.	Excise. ...	1,47,000	1,69,018	1,59,740	
6.	Rent and Sales. ...	3,000	5,192	4,509	
7.	Court of Wards. ...	1,250	1,219	1,318	
8.	Walter-krit Committee ...	630	700	136	
9.	Printing Press. ...	750	1,679	1,633	
10.	Forests. ...	16,300	28,616	19,308	
11.	Gardens ...	300	502	362	
12.	Miscellaneous. ...	4,000	7,654	6,247	
13.	Road Tax. ...	8,500	9,359	7,486	
14.	Tila (Succession fee). ...	800	542	1,494	
	Total. ...	6,30,130	8,01,176	7,24,943	
	B. EXTRA-ORDINARY.				
1.	Taccavi. ..	2,000	2,353	2,259	
2.	Refund. ...	3,000	4,061	2,977	
3.	Realisation of Loans. ...	91,000	1,74,977	24,065	
4.	Interest.	400	840	623	
5.	Incidental. ...	2,000	3,045	10,237	
6.	Marriage Reserved Fund.		...	10,000	
7.	Price Control. ...	10,000	14,149	...	
8.	Survey contribution (Jagir).	11,000	9,192	....	
9.	Nut Barad. ...	..	2,467	...	
	Total. ...	1,19,400	2,11,084	50,161	
	Total A and B.	7,49,530	10,12,260	7,75,104	
10	Debt. ...	...	1,83,500	...	
	Grand Total. ...	7,49,530	11,95,760	7,75,104	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Partabgarh State for the year 1943-44 (Samvat 2000).

No.	Heads of expenditure.	Budget estimate for 1943-44.	Actuals for 1943-44.	Actuals for 1942-43.	Remarks.
	A. ORDINARY.				
1.	Khasgi (Civil List).				
	1. Khasgi. ...	57,000	57,160	51,964	
	2. Incidental. ...	33,000	72,440	53,076	
	3. Raj Family. ...	38,400	38,400	38,400	
	4. Motors	18,000	30,252	14,856	
	5. Guests ...	8,100	11,595	9,166	
	6. Silekhana. ...	4,000	6,125	3,813	
	7. Farashkhana. ...	6,500	7,322	6,174	
	8. Festivals. ...	2,500	2,812	2,380	
	9. Shikarkhana. ...	4,066	4,484	3,760	
	Total....	1,71,566	2,30,590	1,83,589	
2.	Administration.				
	1. Raj Family. ...	55,940	54,596	54,446	
	2. Government Tribute.	27,500	27,500	27,500	
	3. (a) Mahekma Khas. ...	21,069	20,323	20,605	
	(b) Record Office. ...	1,502	1,397	13,89	
	4. Accounts Office. ...	3,318	3,407	3,322	
	5. Revenue Dept. ...	29,877	27,575	33,879	
	6 Treasury. ...	2,402	2,387	2,321	
	7. Customs Dept. ...	16,108	15,598	14,693	
	8. Judicial Dept. ...	20,872	20,352	19,014	
	9. Police Dept. ...	68,418	59,877	52,199	
	10. Public Works Dept. .	52,403	23,552	65,928	
	11. Medical Dept. ...	16,948	15,554	15,689	
	12 Education Dept. ...	30,832	29,887	28,106	
	13 Forests Dept. ...	2,591	2,367	2,116	
	14. Excise Dept. ...	7,416	8,019	7,811	
	15. Court of Wards. ...	1,034	1,132	993	
	16 Pensions. ...	12,000	11 264	10,984	
	17. Posts and Telephone.	1,807	1,810	1,829	
	18. Contributions ...	1,200	1,084	1,109	
	19 Walterkrit Committee.	124	300	106	
	20. Printing Press. ...	2,552	2,368	2,288	
	21. Gardens. ...	6,212	5,561	4,800	

APPENDIX XV.

Continued.

No.	Heads of expenditure. ...	Budget estimate for 1943-44.	Actuals for 1943-44.	Actuals for 1942-43.	Remarks.
	22 Nigran Karkhanajat.				
	(a) Office Establishment.	2,212	2,141	1831	
	(b) Stables. ...	27,729	30,446	26,566	
	(c) Guests.	4,274	4,214	3,330	
	(d) Farrashkhana.	7,062	6,945	4,260	
	(e) Festivals. ...	6,000	7,936	6,940	
	(f) Charity ...	4,000	4,350	4,225	
	(g) Chobdar & Chaprasis.	1,235	1,318	1,208	
	(h) Diksha Guru ...	360	360	360	
	(i) Surya Narayanji. ...	360	360	360	
	23 Sadavarat. ...	1,500	1,500	1,500	
	24. Incidental : --				
	(a) Ceremonials. ...		2,176	9,829	
	(b) Donations. ...		1,714	1,980	
	(c) Political. ..	11,000	935	935	
	(d) Tours.		1,381	...	
	(e) Miscellaneous. ..		1,648	1,044	
	25. Marriage Reserve. ..	1,200	2,437	2,230	
	Total.	4,49,057	4,05,821	4,37,725	
	Total Ordinary.	6,20,623	6,36,411	6,21,314	
	B. EXTRA ORDINARY.				
	1. (a) Taccavi. ...	2,000,	2,000	2,300	
	(b) Loan. ...	10,000	1,67,543	1,16,124	
	2. Refund.	2,500	2,297	1,989	
	3. Payment of Debt. ...	...	37,079	62,400	
	4. Price Control.	21,516	24,335	910	
	5. Survey. ...	25,000	7,366	...	
	6. Marriage Shree Bai Sahiba. ...	...	2,70,784	...	
	Total. ...	61,016	5,11,404	1,83,723	
	Grand Total. ...	6,81,639	11,47,815	8,05,037	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Partabgarh State during the year 1942–43, (St. 1999).

Heads of income.	Opening balance on 1st October 1942.	Receipts during the year		Total of column 2 and 4.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 30th September. 1943.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Municipal cess (Chungi).	8,203/-	14,251/-	19,594/-	31,024/-	21,154/-	17,895/-	13,129/-	
Municipal Taxes.	12,425/-	399/-	416/-					
Slaughter House.	...	313/-	325/-					
Miscellaneous.	....	1,970/-	2,486/-					
Total. ...	...	16,933/-	22,821/-					

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Partabgarh State during the year 1943-44, (St. 2000).

Heads of income.	Opening balance on 1st October 1943.	Receipts during the year		Total of column 2 and 4.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 30th September. 1944.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Municipal cess (Chungi).	13,129/-	19,594/-	23,057/-	40,580/-	17,895/-	26,161/-	14,419/-	
Municipal Taxes.		416/-	140/-					
Slaughter House.		325/-	245/-					
Miscellaneous.		2,486/-	4,009/-					
Total. ...		22,821/-	27,451/-					

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Partabgarh State during the year 1942–43, [Samvat 1999].

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients					Daily. average.	Expenditure.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment		
1.	Shree Raghunath Hospital, Partabgarh.	17,200	45	31	9	1	3	1	169	7,160
2.	Shree Bhuvneshwari Devi Zenana Hospital Partabgarh. ..	8,107	229	202	12	...	5	10	123	5,601
3.	Deogarh Dispensary.	3,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	698
4.	Travelling Dispensary.	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	380
5.	Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya	7,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	1,250
									Total	15,089

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Partabgarh State during the year 1943–44 [Samvat 2000].

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients					Daily. average.	Expenditure.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
1.	Shree Raghunath Hospital, Partabgarh.	15.424	77	46	16	6	3	6	147·06	7,058
2.	Shree Bhuvneshwari Devi Zenana Hospital. Partabgarh. ...	6,457	281	253	17	1	3	7	119·	5,618
3.	Deogarh Dispensary.	3,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·29	698
4.	Travelling Dispensary.	677	...	...	...	....	...	...	1·85	305
5.	Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya.	6,826	....	...	...	...	...	...	71·08	1,275
									Total	14,954

APPENDIX XVIII.

Vital statistics of the Partabgarh State for the year 1942-43, (Samvat 1999).

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 10,00 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Partabgarh.	91,967	1847	1811	...	36	2346	1905	...	411	20·08	19·69	25·5	20·71	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Vital statistics of the Partabgarh State for the year 1943–44, (Samvat 2000).

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 10,00 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Partabgarh.	91,967	1811	1847	38	...	1,905	1,630	...	275	19·69	20·10	20·71	17·72	

APPENDIX XIX.

Particulars as to the Schools in the Partabgarh State for the year 1942–43, (Samvat 1999).

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1.	1.	Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh.	245	262	204	226	17,855 /-	
1.	1.	Raj Vern. School.	302	269	242	227	2,895 /-	
1.	1.	Shreeman Yuvaraj Mansinghji Girl School.	189	180	91	107	1,920 /-	Grant-in-aid.
1.	1.	Sanskrit Pathshala.	34	31	21	23	1,422/-	
1.	1.	Deogarh Vern. School.	21	21	16	15	152 /-	
21.	22.	Village Schools.	630	646	406	416	3,742/-	
10.	11.	Jagir Schools.	268	273	190	196	...	
1.	1.	Harijan Pathshala, Partabgarh. ...	28	32	21	27	120/-	Grant-in-aid.
13.	13.	Local Pathshalas.	...	750	...	...	...	
						Total.	28,106 /-	

APPENDIX XIX.

Particulars as to the Schools in the Partabgarh State for the year 1943–44, (Samvat 2000).

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1.	1	Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh.	262	261	226	227	18,833 /-	
1.	1.	Raj Vern. School.	269	250	227	208	3,000 /-	
1.	1.	Shreeman Yuvaraj Mansinghji Girl School.	180	151	107	95	1,920 /-	Grant-in-aid.
1.	1.	Sanskrit Pathshala.	31	32	23	21	1,470 /-	
1.	1.	Deogarh Vern. School.	21	17	15	13	170 /-	
22.	23.	Village Schools.	646	682	416	472	4,375/-	
11	12.	Jagir Schools.	273	247	196	179	...	
1.	1.	Harijan Pathshala, Partabgarh. ...	32	39	27	31	120/-	Grant-in-aid.
13.	13.	Local Pathshalas.	750	835	...	...	...	